The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—The Hudson River is open for navigation.

—Senator Morton was in the Senate on Thursday in his usual health.

—Mrs. M. M. Morley, an old lady, at Florence, near Omaha, committed suicide last Wednesday night.

—A counterfeit of the new fifty cent note has been received at the Treasury Department. It is a poor imitation.

—On March 24th the Lower House of the Massachusetts Legislature will vote for a successor to Senator Sumner.

—At Hartford, Ct., the white wife of James Freeman, colored, killed her sister, last Wednesday night, owing to jealousy.

—The spring factory of Ingall & Dovey, in Philadelphia, was burned on Thursday morning. Loss $35,000; insurance $10,000.

—Lowenstein, a convicted murderer, last Wednesday night made an unsuccessful attempt to escape from the Albany jail.

—The First National Bank of Washington City will to-day pay a second dividend of 20 per cent., making a total of 50 per cent. thus far paid.

—Rudolph S. Ford, one of the oldest residents of Lafayette, Indiana, died on Thursday afternoon, after a long and painful illness, aged 69 years.

—The Local Option bill limiting the question of license to be determined by the legal voters of the State at large has passed the New Jersey Senate.

—In a personal altercation at Lewisburg, Conway county, Ark., the prosecuting attorney, C. C. Reid, shot and killed another lawyer named Hill.

—Another indictment has been found by the United States Grand Jury in Brooklyn against Sanborn, Howley & Vanderworker, on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the Government.

—The third annual reunion of the Michigan Soldiers' and Sailors' Association, which takes place in Jackson on the 9th of April next, promises to be the largest gathering ever held in that State since the close of the rebellion.

—Edward D. C. McKay, charged with writing letters to the New York Stock Exchange, purporting to be signed by the President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, on the 17th of February, has been indicted by the grand jury.

—Hon. Rufus F. Andrews, a new apostle of total abstinence, says he is proud of Ohio, his native State, which had become the cradle of the great temperance movement, even as Independence Hall was the cradle of liberty.

—Saline county, Ill., is troubled by an organized gang of robbers, who are committing outrages in Harrisburg and the neighborhood. Several murders have recently been committed by a masked gang of men, and a number of robberies committed.

—N. H. Gullett, Secretary of the Lindell Hotel of St. Louis, died last Wednesday night from an overdose of hydrate of chloral. He had been suffering intensely from nervous disease, and it is believed took chloral to end his existence, as his physician had specially forbidden the use of that preparation.

—The Governor of Michigan, in a message to the Legislature, requests the passage of a joint resolution asking Congress to appropriate fifty thousand dollars to complete the improvement of the Saginaw River, the Saginaw Valley having expended two hundred thousand dollars toward the same.

—The New York Board of Fire Underwriters, in accordance with recent resolutions to pay rewards for the arrest and conviction of incendiaries, paid on Wednesday to properly authorized persons, five hundred dollars for the conviction of Charles E. Hunter of firing his own house, in Granville, Indiana.

—Governor Baxter, of Arkansas, publishes a letter to the President of the Arkansas Central Railway, declining to issue further State aid bonds to that or any railroad, and giving it as his opinion that the law under which State bonds were heretofore issued in aid of railroads in that State is a nullity and the bonds illegally issued.

—The lager beer dealers of New York city are forming themselves into a central association, and are considering the bill to amend the present excise law. Its chief features are that retailers of beer shall be allowed to sell, saloons to be closed from one A. M. to five A. M., a uniform license fee should be enacted, and that the same law be applicable all over the State.

—Praying bands of ladies were rudely treated in the streets of Cleveland yesterday. They were threatened with violence, and at one place two of them were quite severely injured. A number of gentlemen who interfered in behalf of the ladies were badly beaten. A policeman was struck on the head with a brick while attempting to keep the mob back, and is very seriously injured.

—At Joliet, Ill., on Thursday morning, Morris McCarthy and his son John were arrested, charged with robbing Mrs. Mary Kelly of twenty thousand dollars in cash. Fifteen thousand of the amount was in gold. It appears that Mrs. Kelly recently fell heir to some $25,000, and instead of putting the money in a bank, hid it, as she claims, on McCarthy's premises, and he finding it, appropriated it.

—Miss Ada C. Sweet has been appointed pension agent in Chicago. She is the daughter of the late General B. J. Sweet, First Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The President has heretofore declined to appoint ladies to responsible disbursing positions, but the ability of Miss Sweet in administering the affairs of the Chicago office while her father was pension agent induced the President to make an exception in her favor. The Senate confirmed the nomination without the usual reference to a committee.

—Commissioner of Pensions Baker has presented to the Speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives his official reply to the recent charges made against him. He asserts that the parties concerned in the assault upon him were all dismissed from his office for either willful neglect of duty or nefarious conduct. He gives a full and specific answer to the charges, asserting their falsity, and makes an argument with regard to the injustice as well as the demoralizing effect upon the public service of permitting public officers to be arraigned by discharged clerks and others without the support either of competent testimony or respectable names.

—At a dancing party a few days ago, two colored Justices in Desoto county, Miss., near Commerce, gave judgment against parties residing in rival beats or districts, which led to a clash of authority, one charging the other with having changed his docket after the hearing of his rival's decision, and forthwith issued a warrant for his arrest. When the constable with a colored posse arrived at the residence of the Justice he found an armed party awaiting their arrival, who fired upon the posse, badly wounding two of them and captured the constable, who was taken to Austin by the warlike Justice, to be turned over to the Sheriff, who arrested the entire party. The case was being tried at last accounts, and caused intense excitement among the colored population.

FOREIGN.

—The currency in China is depressed.

—The questions between Peru and China relative to the coolie traffic will be referred to Russia for arbitration.

—The Spanish Bank of Havana has issued $104,000 000 in paper currency, while its capital is only $60,000,000. Many people are exchanging their currency for real estate.

Suicide with A Case Knife.

A terrible case of self-destruction occurred on the Centre Road, near Hartsgrove, Crawford county, on Sunday. The victim was Mrs. McClure, a lady of some thirty years of age. On the night named she was sleeping with a hired girl, and after everything was quiet in the house—all asleep—she arose, without waking the girl, and with a sharpened case knife cut her own throat. The girl was awakened, perhaps, by the noise of spurting blood, and missing Mrs. McClure from the bed, called the husband, who was in another room, who came at once with a light, but only in time to see his wife gasp once or twice. The woman had evidently laid down upon the floor, and had probably used the knife by holding upon the handle and end of the blade with either hand, and thus drawing it backwards and forwards till the deed was done. The deceased lost a child some months ago, and had since been gloomy and despondent, threatening at times to take her life, and had made the attempt before.

In an analysis of the returns of the recent Parliamentary election in Great Britain, the curious fact appears that, although the Conservative party elected the majority of the House of Commons, the Liberal party had a majority of the popular votes. The Liberals polled 756,336 votes throughout the kingdom, and the Conservatives 690,782, a Liberal majority of 65,554, although the Conservatives get a majority of 50 in the House. At the last Parliamentary election, in 1868, the Liberals had 96,688 popular majority, and elected a majority of 120 in the House. These figures show in how few hands, comparatively, the balance of power rests in Great Britain.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

Interesting to School Directors—Talking About Adjournment—The Farmer's Bill—More About Guss—Newmyer not in the Race—McCormick Hies to the Capital.

Special to the Gazette.

HARRISBURG, March 19, 1873.

SENATE.

School Books.

Mr. RUTAN offered an act providing for the appointment of a commission to report to the Legislature a uniform system of school books for use throughout the State. It is understood that this act is offered in accordance with a feeling that prevails among Directors throughout the State that something ought to be done to do away with the everlasting "boring" to which they are subjected on the question of school books. If some practical system could be established, it is thought the schools might be rendered still more efficient, and certainly the "situation" would be pleasanter for Directors.

Adjournment in the Prospective.

Mr. MCKINLEY offered a joint resolution fixing April 1st as the time for final adjournment. It went over.

There is a pretty general impression among the members that they will do well if they get away from Harrisburg inside the next two months. Thus far they have really disposed of only half a dozen bills finally. These go under way, taking the business in both Houses, over three hundred bills, but the business necessarily progresses with deliberation and "takes time." Some of these bills have been pretty well discussed, but others that are important have not been touched upon in a debating way, and the "gush" is yet to come.

Routine business engaged the attention of the Senate for the rest of the session.

HOUSE.

Fitz John Porter's Case.

Mr, BROCKWAY called up the resolution requesting the President to grant Fitz John Porter a new trial.

The resolution was supported by Messrs. Brockway, Christy and Allen, and passed by a vote of 61 to 11.

Protecting Farmer's Property.

The act making regulations intended to prevent the destruction of forests, and farm fences, by sparks from locomotives, was called up. The act requires all locomotives to be provided with "spark arresters" on the chimneys and names also several other additions to locomotive gear intended to prevent the escape of sparks, or coals of fire. It was passed.

Protection to Purchasers.

The act authorizing cities to purchase the property and franchises of gas and water companies, was called up and passed.

Judicial Apportionment.

The Conference Committee on Judical apportionment has reported sustaining the amendment of the House.

The House only passed seven bills, already reported, to the second reading.

Local Option.

They are not all in yet. This morning Mr. STRANAHAN presented a remonstrance from three hundred citizens of Sharon protesting against the repeal of Local Options.

The House dispensed with an afternoon session, giving way to the Guss Investigating Committee.

"Guss."

This afternoon Senator ANDERSON called the Guss Investigating Committee together to hear the argument in the case. The committee held its session from three to six o'clock. The argument attracted considerable attention, but was confined to the facts adduced in the examination of witnesses. The committee not giving any latitude for side dessertations. The committee bore the three hours' infliction with fortitude, and expects to recover sufficiently to be able to report in a few days.

The "Radical" Destruction.

Senator RUTAN was informed by telegraph this afternoon of the destruction of the office of the *Radical* at Beaver, in which he is largely interested. Secretary Quay is a large stockholder in the concern also They have made arrangements to have the publiestion go ahead as usual.

On the Sick List.

Representative LAIDLEY, of Greene, who has been absent from his seat recently, is reported to be lying seriously ill at his home in Waynesburg.

"Not for Joe."

Mr. NEWMYER desires it to be understood that he has no aspirations toward that "vacant chair"—which is not yet, however, quite vacant. Should Mr. McCormick grasp the prize of the United States District Attorneyship, the vacancy will not possess any attractions for Mr. Newmyer. He says he never designed to be, and never considered himself, in the race.

"On Business."

Speaker MCCORMICK was missed from Legislative halls this morning, and Mr. WEBB officiated in his stead. The Speaker has taken a trip Washingtonward, "on business."

Another.

Mr. C. B. Hurst, of Beaver, has been confirmed as a Notary Public.

New Chaplain.

The Chaplain of the Senate, Rev. John W. Sayres, has been called away to attend his Conference," now in session at Altoona. Rev. W. H. H. Snyder officiates for him while he is away. ARCTIC.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., March 20, 1874.

Probabilities for To-day.

For the Middle States, rising barometer, falling thermperature, northwesterly and northerly winds and partly cloudy and clear weather.

For New England and the lower lakes, northwesterly winds, falling temperature and clearing weather.

For the Southern States, northerly and northwesterly winds, rising barometer, slightly lower temperature, partly cloudy and clear weather.

For the Ohio Valley and Missouri, northeasterly and southeasterly winds, slightly rising temperature and increasing cloudiness in the evening.

For the northwest and upper lakes, falling barometer, southerly winds and partly cloudy weather.

The Missouri river will probably rise from Plattsmouth to Leavenworth, and the Ohio from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati.

THE RIVERS.

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette:)

OIL CITY, March 19, 1874.

River five feet three inches; rising. The weather is a little colder; cloudy. G.

MEMPHIS, March 19.—River falling slowly. Cloudy and cool; heavy rain early this morning. Arrived—Maude, New Orleans. Departed—Last night—Belle of Shreveport, St. Louis; Lady Lee, to day—Kilgour, Cincinnati; Houston, Louisville; City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg; Bannock City, White river; Helena and Chester, St. Louis.

EVANSVILLE, March 19.—Cloudy and cooler; mercury 59 to 40. River fallen 18 inches; 21 feet by the mark. Up—Idlewild, 8:30 A. M.; Fayette and Roberts, 9; Charles B. Church, 12:30 P. M.; Mary Ament, 4. Down—Nall City and barges, 11 A. M.; Morning Star, 3 P. M.; Minnesota, 4. Business very light.

CAIRO, March 19.—Arrived—Gov. Allen, St. Louis, 3 P. M.; Charles Baum, Pittsburgh, 4; Thomas Means and Grand Tower, St. Louis, 6; Mary Houston, New Orleans, 6. Departed—Thomas Means, Cincinnati, 6 P. M.; Houston, Louisville, 7. River stationary. Cloudy; mercury 50.

NASHVILLE, March 19.—River rising rapidly; seventeen feet four inches on shoals. Cloudy and pleasant. Departed—Shippers' Own, Upper Cumberland.

OMAHA, NEB., March 19.—The ice in the river moved out at 12 o'clock to-day.

PRAYER CRUSADE.

The Campaign Inaugurated in Worcester, Mass.

WORCESTER, MASS., March 19.—The woman's temperance movement took a new phase here to-day. Without previous arrangement, four bands of ten to twelve women each started out and visited many prominent saloons, singing and praying wherever they were allowed, and urging the owners, barkeepers and spectators to sign the pledge. They were generally well treated, but their appeals met with no marked success.

Indignation Meeting in Elizabeth, N. J.

ELIZABETH, N. J. March 19.—The meeting last night to express indignation at the German demonstration last Sunday against the Sunday laws was the largest ever seen in this city. Clergymen made addresses. Resolutions were adopted declaring that open and organized resistance to the Sabbath law by habitual violators, supported by a large and formidable element of infidelity, inspires alarm for the permanency of the Christian Sabbath, calling on all good citizens to forsake party affiliations, and put it down.

Columbus.

COLUMBUS, March 19.—The crusaders were out visiting the manufacturing establishments and private houses. One hundred and sixty signatures were obtained to the citizens' pledge. A mass meeting of persons under twenty-one years of age will be held in city hall on Saturday night.

Marine News.

PHILADELPHIA, March 19.—The steamship India, from Liverpool, has arrived.

NEW YORK, March 19.—The steamship St. Olaf, from London, has arrived.

BEAVER, PA.

The Fire Fiend Visits Beaver.

Hon. M. S. Quay's Block Burned.

The "Argus & Radical" Office Destroyed.

Full Particulars of the Fire.

From our Special Correspondent.

BEAVER, PA., March 19, 1874.

The usual quiet of this staid little city was broken this morning about three o'clock, by an event uncommon in its history. The fine brick block owned by Hon. M. S. Quay was burned to the ground, leaving the eastern wall alone standing. This gave protection to a long row of frame houses, which otherwise would have furnished material for a very heavy fire, and the whole of them would have been razed to the ground had it not been for the protection thus afforded. The stores of Messrs. Orr & Cooper, and McCreary were located in the building, being the most extensive stores in the town, and indeed among the very best in Beaver county. There were in it also several law offices, and the hall of the Odd Fellows, and, I believe, that of the Masons. But the building had attained a notoriety, from the fact that it contained the *Argus and Radical*, the moving political spirit of this interesting political town. Of the losses are, I am not at this moment able to state, but in some cases will no doubt be very heavy.

I am not aware of the origin of the fire, which will probably remain unknown, as no one seemed to know anything about it until it had nearly completed its work. It is said that the fire originated in the printing office, and may have burned a long time without being discovered. Indeed, it is told of these quiet Beaver folks, that the flames were first seen by the operations of burglars waking up one of their families, who discovered the fire and gave the alarm. It pretty conclusively shows that Beaver people don't prowl around much in the "we smz hours."

This calamity nearly deprives Beaver county of its newspapers. It is true we have yet the great Democratic luminary, the *Conservative*, and the new venture, styled the *Beaver Times*, which will throw itself on the patronage of the people of Republican habits as a Republican paper. It is edited by M. Weyand, Esq., as a thorough Republican, but scarcely more so than Mr. Rutan. The *Beaver County Press*, as your Court reports will show, is now about passing into bankruptcy, and will probably pass into new hands under the hammer.

The old *Argus*, as all are well aware, some time ago partly lost its identity and name in the paper just burned out. The *Argus* was established in 1818, and has been conducted by some of the most honored of Beaver county's citizens. Among others we find the name of Mr. Henry, one of the most upright and straightforward gentlemen among us. The politics of the *Argus* was undoubted Republicanism, until about the time of the Liberal movement, when it went off on the hunt of strange gods,—and I guess it found them. It lost popularity with Republicans, was deserted by them, and was adopted in part by the Demo Liberals, until the great fight was over, when it seemed to have parted company with all its old friends, and became an "independent" paper. Its editor, Mr. J. Weyand, was undoubtedly, if not the ablest, one of the ablest newspaper men in the county, but "Jake" got off the track a little, and laid the foundation for a new deal in newspaperdom, which, it was hoped, would at once harmonize the disaffected political elements among us, and give us a paper superior to both the *Argus* and *Radical* under their separate existences. The *Radical* was established in 1868, by the Hon. M. S. Quay, and had a particularly brilliant career. But few country papers have attained the reputation and power accorded to the *Radical*, and the result was, that it became a political power in Beaver county. Many a political aspirant has been successful, under the shadow of the *Radical* wings, and many a hapless fellow has found an untimely political grave who has dared to strike hands with its political rivals. The editorials of Col. Quay were copied far and wide throughout the State, and were marked by an insight into political problems that was a marvel and wonder to the uninitiated. The elevation of the Colonel to the Secretaryship of the Commonwealth found the paper in new hands, and it was ever after conducted under the directions of Hon. J. S. Rutan, who seemed to fall naturally into the crooked ways and uncertainties of journalism. It seemed in its new life to harmonize with the views of the people of Beaver county, until the great battle over the new Constitution, when it saw fit to enter the lists against that reform, and lost its life and identity in the new combination.

In September, 1873, while that canvass was in full blast, a partnership was affected between the two papers, the *Argus* and *Radical*, they both passing into the hands of the Beaver Printing Company, under the title of the *Argus and Radical*. Since that time Mr. Rutan and Weyand have quietly conducted the paper until its destruction this morning. The Republicanism of the paper was beyond question, and it had become the sole repository of that faith in the county, until the Beaver *Times* declared its purpose of becoming the Republican paper of the county. If the object of both papers is to incite together the Republicans to greater political purity, and to advocate the claims of our best men for political preferment, it is a good move, but if each is to lead a faction and "scratch out each other's eyes out" in a scramble for supremacy in the same party it were better that we had but the one. Mr. M. Weyand, the editor of the *Times*, is, however, a staunch Republican, and has the ability to make a good paper. It is hoped that both papers will work together for the interests of genuine Republicanism, and hold the county to the old principles that have so many times been the rallying cry of the liberty-loving people of the nation.

What the proprietors of the *Argus and Radical* propose now to do, of course has not yet been ascertained. That the paper will be allowed to die, is not to be thought of. It would be nearer the mark to guess that from the ruins will rise the best paper that Beaver county ever furnished. Of course it will rise "phœnix like." The loss of the building was a severe blow to the looks of the town. It was the finest business building in town, and was a sort of architectural "cap sheaf," and a perpetual reminder that Beaver needed a few more like it. No doubt a new building will be erected at once and the gap soon closed.

Court is now in session and will be largely taken up with local option cases. The file of sad-faced looking gentlemen, called to account for illegal liquor selling, who wind their way to the Court house, is very suggestive of the earnestness that backs up the temperance cause. Beaver county will never rest until the curse of liquor selling is driven from her midst and the people left to the habits of sobriety.

BEAVER.

LIST OF U. S. PATENTS.

Issued to Citizens of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, for the Week Ending Tuesday, March 3, 1874, and Bearing that Date, Reported Weekly for the "Gazette" from the Office of Messrs. Hill & Ellsworth, No. 771 G Street, Washington, D. C., Solicitors of Patents and Counsellors in Patent Cases, from whom all Information Regarding Patents can be Obtained.

1,654. Lubricating Oil.—Loomis & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Application filed February 23, 1874.

148,020. Siphon for Water Closets.—James Anderson, Allegheny City, Pa. Application filed August 23, 1873.

148 041. Steam Pump.—David Dounds and John H. Hartsuff, New Castle, Pa., assignors of of one-third their right to Perry Dounds, same place. Application filed July 9, 1873.

148,092. Automatic Car Brake.—William V. Robbins, Bloomsburg, Pa. Application filed October 18, 1873.

148,095. Oil Tank Fitting.—Henry F. Snyder, Williamsport, and Antes Snyder, Pittsburgh, Pa. Application filed January 17, 1874.

148,117. Window Frame.—Samuel Hare, Martinsburg, W. Va. Application filed February 7, 1874.

148,129. Paper Hanging Machine.—Russell H. Miner, Rouseville, Pa. Application filed November 18, 1873.

148,145. Rope Clamp.—Jonas P. Smith, Parker's City, Pa. Application filed December 1, 1873.

148,164. Wooden Scoop Shovel.—John N. Valley, North East, Pa. Application filed November 1, 1873.

148 200. Nail Plate Feeder.—Joseph R. Finney, Pittsburgh, Pa. Application filed February 25, 1874.

148,206. Lubricator.—William S. Gillen, Leechburg, Pa. Application filed February 7, 1874.

148,219. Seal Bolt.—Jacob Kinzer, Pittsburgh, Pa. Application filed September 9, 1873.

148 222. Altitude Instrument.—Harvey Linton, Brookville, Pa. Application filed October 25, 1873.

148 239. Wood Saw.—Peter Painter, Derry Station, Pa. Application filed February 13, 1874.

148 244. Soap Hook.—Samuel Reynolds, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Case A. Application filed April 5, 1873.

148,249. Book Clamp.—David Searight, Pittsburgh, Pa. Application filed December 29, 1873.

148,251. Ejector.—William J. Sheriff, Pittsburgh, Pa. Application filed October 11, 1873.

148,260. Lawn Mower.—John C. Sturgeon and Carson J. Sturgeon, Erie, Pa. Application filed October 16, 1872.

148,274. Lock for Doors, &c.—Daniel Wolf, Pittsburgh, Pa. Application filed June 4, 1873.

Terrible and Fatal Accident.

A terrible accident happened at a steam saw mill in Columbiana county, Ohio, recently. A Mr. Haines and Samuel Eatriken were laying planks on the mill carriage, Mr. Haines standing with his back to the saw. A brother of Mr. Haines was pushing a log on a truck into the mill. The truck came in contact with the planks, striking them so hard as to move them forward and against Mr. Haine's legs. Seeing that he could save himself no other way, he sat down in front of the saw, which caught him by the coat. The saw was running very slowly, and first struck him about the hip, running upward until it struck the shoulder blade, which was nearly sawed off, the last tooth striking him on the head, making only a slight wound. The saw was stopped and the man carried to his home, when it was found that four of his ribs were sawed off and that one lung was considerably injured. He suffered terribly and died soon after.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

The Western Pennsylvania District Attorneyship.

David Reed to be Nominated To-Day.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, March 19, 1874.

The Western Pennsylvania District Attorneyship.

The kind but emphatic disapproval of Mr. McCormick's appointment to the District Attorneyship, expressed in Tuesday's GAZETTE, produced a marked effect here. A prominent member of the House from Western Pennsylvania showed your editorial of that date to the President and Attorney General as the expression of public opinion throughout the District. Numerous protests were also sent by mail and telegraph from all portions of Western Pennsylvania to the President and Attorney General, the Pennsylvania Senators and Representatives, the result of which was a consultation this evening between the President and Senators Scott and Cameron, when it was decided to reconsider the whole matter and nominate for District Attorney Mr. David Reed, of Pittsburgh. Senator Scott says that Mr. Reed's name will be sent to the Senate to-morrow.

Plans of Office-Seekers Frustrated.

The Senate to-day struck out the House provision to the Army Appropriation bill creating two additional members to the Southern Claims Commission at five thousand dollars per year. The job was suggested through the House some days ago and thoroughly exposed in your special dispatches and correspondence. There are, however, plenty of similar jobs left, and more coming. Stewart L. Woodford, of the Committee on Civil Service, has prepared and will report to the House a bill creating a commission of three, with clerks, to codify the laws relating to imports, the aggregate salaries of these commissioners and clerks to be twenty thousand dollars per year. The work proposed for this commission has already been done by the Treasury Department, but the newly created offices will nevertheless be acceptable to the gentlemen who are lobbying the job through. DIAMOND.

WASHINGTON, March 19, 1874.

District of Columbia Investigation.

On the assembling of the District Investigation Committee to-day Chairman Allison announced that the Committee had made a ruling in substance that they will, in their discretion, issue subpœnas *duces tecum* to compel the production of private papers, provided there be first filed with the committee an affidavit of some person or a professional written statement of counsel averring to the best of his knowledge of the existence of such papers, and showing that they are material evidence in the investigation. The committee will then decide as to the advisability of issuing the subpœnas asked for. It will be announced that the committee will not be restricted to such charges and specifications as the memorialists may choose to submit, but will take such action and send for such persons and papers as may be necessary and proper to secure a thorough and impartial investigation of all matters embraced in the resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives creating the committee.

The examination of the school fund question then ensued, in which various members of the committee, counsel on both sides and Governor Saepard engaged in argumentative conversation, but nothing new was elicited, and the committee took a recess until 2 o'clock.

After the recess the committee examined Wm. Ballantyne to ascertain under what authority he provided furniture for the District schools. He testified that he made a bargain and completed furniture under a verbal order of the school trustees of the old corporation of Washington, such having been the practice at that time. Subsequently, before the furniture was delivered, a new District Government having been established, he procured from Governor Cooke a written order to make himself entirely secure under the verbal order of the old authorities, for whom he had nearly fulfilled the contract.

District Attorney Swoope's Successor.

To morrow David Reed will be nominated as United States Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, vice Swoope, deceased.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, March 19, 1874.

SENATE.

Bills, Resolutions, etc.

Mr. SPENCER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported favorably on the House bill to improve the mouth of the Mississippi river, appropriating $20,000 for the purpose, such appropriation to be available from the passage of this act, and asked its immediate consideration.

Objection being made by Mr. SALISBURY, the bill went over.

Mr. DENNIS, from the Committee on Commerce, called up the bill reported yesterday from that committee amendatory of an act to prevent the extermination of fur bearing animals in Alaska. Passed.

Mr. CHANDLER called up the Senate bill to authorize the employment of certain aliens as engineers and pilots. Passed.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM submitted a resolution instructing the Secretary of the Interior to communicate to the Senate the number of Indians, including women and children, captured by the United States troops during 1873, together with the number of citizens and soldiers killed by Indians during 1873. Agreed to.

Mr. DENNIS, from the Committee on Commerce, reported without amendment the House bill repealing the thirteenth section of the act of March 3d, 1855, regulating the carrying of passengers in steamships and other vessels, &c.

The Army Appropriation Bill.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the Army Appropriation bill, the pending question being on the section appropriating $10,000 for the Army Medical Museum, medical and other necessary works for the library of the Surgeon General's Office. Agreed to.

The second section of the bill, in regard to unexpended balances, was amended to read as follows: That all balances of appropriations, for whatever account made, for the service of the departments, Quartermaster General and of the Commissary General of Subsistence, prior to July 1st, 1872, which on the 30th of July, 1874, shall remain on the books of the Treasury, shall be carried to the surplus fund, except such as the Auditor of the Treasury, whose duty it is to settle the accounts against such appropriations, shall certify to the Secretary of the Treasury to be necessary in settlement of such accounts pending in his office.

The Committee on Appropriations have reported in favor of striking out the last section of the bill as it passed the House, which provided that all claims of all citizens who remained loyal during the war for stores or supplies taken or furnished during the rebellion for the use of the army of the United States, and for the use or loss of vessels or boats while employed in the military service of the United States, including any such claims now pending and undetermined in any department of the Government, shall be presented to the Southern Claims Commission before November 11, 1875, who shall have exclusive jurisdiction to hear and determine the same, provided that all such claims now pending and undetermined in the Department of the Quartermaster General or Commissary General of Subsistence shall, on the passage of this act, be transferred to the Southern Claims Commission, together with the evidence thereon. The House further provided that there should be two additional members of that Commission, to devote their time exclusively to the claims transferred, but the Senate committee reported in favor of striking out that section and inserting the following: The Quartermaster General, Commissary General and Third Auditor of the Treasury shall continue to receive, examine and consider the justice and validity of such claims as shall be brought before them under the act of July 4th, 1864, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall make a report of each claim allowed by them at the commencement of each session of Congress to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, who shall lay the same before Congress for consideration.

Messrs. SCOTT and BOREMAN favored the adoption of the amendment proposed by the committee, and it was agreed to.

Pending the discussion Mr. LOGAN moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business. Agreed to.

The Senate then went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mining.

Immediately after the reading of the journal the House resumed consideration of the Senate bill reported last Tuesday from the Committee on Mines and Mining, supplementary to the act of May 10th, 1872, to promote the development of the mining resources of the United States, to which bill various amendments are pending.

Mr. ORR reported from the Committe one offered by Mr. Negley and one by Mr. Holman.

Without coming to a vote, the bill went over to the morning hour of Tuesday next.

Licensing of Vessels.

Mr. ALBRIGHT introduced a bill to amend the act of 1793 in regard to the enrollment and licensing of vessels employed in the fishing and coast trade.

Legislative Appropriation Bill.

The House then, at 1:30, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Woodford in the chair, on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill.

An item of $58,000 for the pay of the capitol police gave rise to much discussion.

After a lengthy discussion on the mileage question, the committee rose, after having got through with only two pages of the bill, and the House adjourned.

FOREIGN.

Reassembling of the British Parliament.

The Queen's Speech.

Late News from Japan.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Queen's Speech to Parliament.

LONDON, March 19.—Parliament re-assembled to-day. Shortly after opening, the members of the House of Commons were summoned to the Chamber of Peers to hear the Queen's speech read. It is as follows:

My Lords and Gentlemen: I recur to your advice at the earliest period permitted by the arrangements consequent upon the retirement of the late administration. My foreign relations continue most friendly, and I shall not fail to exercise the influence arising from these cordial relations for the maintainance of European peace and the faithful observance of international obligations. The marriage of my son is at once a source of happiness to myself and a pledge of friendship between two great empires. The Ashantee war has terminated in the capture and destruction of the capital and negotiations which I trust may lead to a more satisfactory condition of affairs than hitherto. The courage, discipline and endurance of my forces and the energy evinced in the conduct of the expedition has brilliantly maintained the martial spirit of the countrymen. The Chamber of Commerce of Yokohama strongly recommended an order for storing petroleum at a safe distance from the city, but the Government had taken no action in the matter.

Okubu has gone south as a commission from the Mikado to the disaffected people there, taking a strong force of marines, the infantry refusing to go. The refusals of the soldiers to obey orders shows a very strong spirit of rebellion. The work of constructing a telegraph line northward is progressing favorably.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

····Work will be resumed in McCully's window glass house on Monday.

····A large gravel bar has formed at one o the piers of the Point bridge.

····The City Property Committee met last night and adjourned after passing upon some bills.

····The Southern express on the Pan Handle was delayed six hours yesterday morning by a land slide.

····Temperance mass meeting this evening in Rev. Dr. Scovel's church, First Presbyterian, on Wood street.

····The school house in McKeesport was struck by lightning on Wednesday morning; damage slight.

····The Pittsburgh Opera House and Academy of Music are the places for amusement seekers to-night.

····The meeting of the Woman's Suffrage Association has been postponed from to-night until next Friday evening.

····The will of M. Freudenreich, late of the South Side, was admitted to probate yesterday. All his property is bequeathed to his wife.

····Chief Clark, of Allegheny, still has a silver waiter and several other silver articles on hand, unclaimed. The owner is requested to come and identify the articles.

····A ball under the auspices of the Republican Invincible Club of the Thirteenth ward will take place at Silver Palace hall, Fifth avenue and Dinwiddie street, to-night.

····The bottle blowers are now out on their ears for a new schedule of rates, and the bosses are under the impression that they will come in on their knees before they get it.

····Another evidence of returning prosperity is visible in the opening of a commodious peanut stand on the Fifth avenue side of the Custom House. Where is the panic now?

····Mayor Callow's proclamation for an election for a member of Select Council, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. S. C. Schoyer, was issued yesterday and will be found in another column.

····The fourth annual contest between the Franklin and Washington and Philo and Union Literary Societies of Washington and Jefferson Colleges will take place on next Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock, in the Town Hall.

····Burnell's Museum has gone hence and now the musicians (one clarionet and a similarly extensive fiddle department) will do what they can to make Boston people wish the Hub of the Universe would split and chaos come again.

····Assistant Engineer Hammill has a pointer horse that snuffs a fire afar off, and like a hunting dog goes right for it. Owing to this excellent quality Mr. Hammill was able to find the little conflagration in the Thirteenth ward, elsewhere noted.

····The alarm last evening signalled from box 82, was caused by the burning of a small frame house on the hill, overlooking the Twelfth ward hospital. The firemen prevented the flames from spreading by dumping the shanty into an adjacent mud-puddle.

····The ladies of the Thirty-first ward have organized a branch to the W. C. T. U. with the following officers: President, Mrs. J. F. Grimes; Vice Presidents, Mrs. McNeely, Mrs. Langley, Korah, Hagerman, Miss Johnson, Miss Surz; Secretary, Mrs. J. A. Torrence.

····The Ohio man who lost his watch in a disreputable house, recently skipped off without taking his youngster with him, and now a charitable citizen of the Eleventh ward who has taken charge of the child is telegraphing to the Buckeye State to find the other parent.

····Richard Stevenson, a suspicious character, was sent up yesterday by acting Mayor McMasters for ninety days. Subsequently it was discovered that he had relieved Andrew McMurdy, of 89 Robinson street, Allegheny, of his watch, and an information for larceny was lodged.

····It is suggested that during the impassable condition of Carson street west of the bridge, one of the Saw Mill run ferry boats should be tied up at the foot of Penn street at night in order to give the engines a chance to go into service in case of a fire in the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-sixth wards.

····The Waynesburg *Messenger*, with a high regard for precision, in bymeneal announcements thus records an event of that character: "On the 11th of March 1874, by David Paul, Esq., ELIJAH HAINES, Jr., of Davistown, Greene county, Pa., weighing 90 pounds and is 35 years old, to DELILA EVERLY of the same place, weighing 210 pounds and 45years old."

····Among the officers of the "Knights of the Mystic Chain" chosen for 1874, recently at the Convention at York, are the following Pittsburghers: Select Commander, Seth Wilmot; Select Marshall, I. G. Clark; Select Inside Guard, E. D. Wilt; Select Trustees, J. B. Nobbs, S. P. Collins; on Committee on Law, E. W. Timmony, H. Goldsmith, J. M. Cook.

····The Fifth avenue extension branch of W. C. T. U. was organized on Wednesday with the following officers: President—Mrs. Miller; Vice Presidents—Mrs. Hall, Sands, Foster, Mrs. Geo. Moore, Mawhinney, McCracken, Yarlett, Sims, Knowlson, Case, Mrs. Wm. Moore and Mrs. Maggie Marshall; Secretary—Mrs. Dorcas Byrnes. The branch will hold another meeting on Wednesday afternoon next, in the Eighth U. P. Church, Rev. Dr. Sands, corner of Locust and Van Braam streets.

····The following is apropos of St. Patrick's day, just celebrated:

"There's not a mile in Ireland's isle
Where the dirthy vermin musthers,
But St. Pathrick put his howly fut,
And murthered them in clusthers.
The toads went dash, the frogs went splash
All jumpin' in the wather;
And the schnakes committed shuicide
To save themselves from sichauter."

····The Harrisburg correspondent of the *Telegraph* notices this "richness:" "The news of the probable appointment of McCormick to the United States District Attorneyship for the Western district, has developed something like a free fight for the expected vacancy. Although there has been no news yet that the President has made the appointment, the voluble Chaplain of the House treated it as an accomplished fact, and besought divine guidance for the Speaker in his new sphere of action, and solicited for his successor a measure of the same courtesy, dignity, integrity, fairness, amiability, gentility, etc., etc., that now graces the Speaker's chair. The Chaplain always keeps up with the times."

THE REVISORS.

Reports from the Twenty-ninth Ward—The Appeals from the Fourth Ward.

Yesterday morning the Board of Revision held another meeting at Municipli Hall, Alderman Lewis presiding.

When the minutes were read, Mr. Irwin moved to make the assessment on the *Post* building $10,000 instead of $11,000. Lost.

TWENTY-NINTH WARD.

Mr. McDonald presented the schedule of assessments in the Twenty-ninth ward, together with the list of property heretofore exempted in the ward, as follows:

Public school house and lot, $17,000.

S. Pittsburgh M. E. church and lot, $11,200.

Lutheran church and lots, $22,000.

Lot of Fire Department

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FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 95¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 32½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 111¾.

WE are under obligations to Hon. John C. Newmyer for a copy of the report of the committee on the bank fraud investigation

WE regret to notice that the *Radical* building, at Beaver, owned by Secretary of the Commonwealth Quay, was burned yesterday, together with the office of the *Argus and Radical*.

WE notice that Hon. John C. Newmyer has withdrawn from the list of aspirants for the Speakership, which probably means that the "powers that be" at Harrisburg do not consider him the most pliable person for that position. He is a true Republican, however.

THE success of David Kalikao in being elected King of the Hawaian Islands, is announced, but the friends and followers of Queen Emma are said to be very turbulant. The result is not different from what was anticipated, and the little kingdom will soon be smoothly running under the new king. He is said, however, to be antagonistic to the foreign element which has given its chief prosperity to the kingdom.

WE HAVE, heretofore, commended the proposed trans-Allegheny canal as the most feasible route for establishing water communication between the East and West. How speedily the project can be developed is a question in which we feel interest, but about which we have no decided opinion. The Convention in the interest of the subject, in this city, yesterday, was interesting and represented an excellent class of persons, and a considerable amount of capital. There was a very decided enthusiasm manifested in the subject. We will be glad to see practical measures developed, looking to the speedy construction of the proposed canal.

THE Queen of England sent her speech, at the opening of Parliament, in place of opening the session in person. It was read by the Lord Chancellor. The Queen, it was thought, would be present at the opening, thus giving *eclat* to the occasion. The change in the Ministry, the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh, and other events, it was thought, would furnish reasons to induce her to be present, and grace the opening of her faithful Parliament. The speech read is not particularly remarkable. The usual commonplaces are uttered—the close of the Ashantee war, and the marriage of her son and its political influence, being the chief topics of remark.

SENATOR SCOTT evidently, and, we think, wisely hesitates to send the name of Mr. McCormick to the President. We hope this hesitancy will eventuate in a positive determination not to do it. The opposition to McCormick's nomination is not, we assure the Senator, a mere ebullition of interested feeling; it is rather the deliberate judgment of the best Republicans in Western Pennsylvania—men who wield influence and who seek the best interests of the Republican party. The most urgent defense of the proposed nomination we have yet seen finds its strength in belittling the office, by claiming for it less importance than it has heretofore possessed. Were this true, it is no reason why a decidedly inferior appointment should be made. We have no direct antagonism toward Mr. McCormick, but are decided in our conviction that he is not a suitable person to fill the office for which he is mentioned.

WARDEN WRIGHT, of the Western Penitentiary, has a sly way of urging the appropriation of money for that $15,000 work house. He says, every day that passes under the present system, they lose money. True enough, but we are rather surprised that this was not found out until the removal of the institution began to be agitated. For years past the institution has steadily failed to meet its current expenses. All the examples that can now be cited of successful management, so far as State institutions are concerned, existed all these years. Yet the Penitentiary moved along, on its solitary plan, oblivious to all ideas of improvement, until the success of the workhouse made the contrast between it and the Penitentiary the more marked, and the demand for the removal of the latter became decided. The idea of offsetting this demand by building a $15,000 work shop, is extremely ridiculous. If a work shop that will admit of the profitable employment of the prisoners, can be erected for $15,000, we have only to say that a penitentiary for their accommodation should not cost more than $200,000.

THE BILL of the Police Justices, proposing to turn the committing business of the Mayor of this city over to certain gentlemen, to be appointed by the Judges of our County Courts, seems to have been summarily voted down in the Legislature. We do not know the exact impulse that governed the Legislature, but its action was very decided. The bill was amenable to the criticism that it represented a scramble for the spoils of office,—a fact that served to vitiate its meritorious features. In reality, it required nothing more than we have advocated, and was not objectionable as demanding that the Mayor shall be relieved of the duties of committing magistrate. Could the same bill have been presented by parties that were entirely uninterested in its profits, it might possibly have shared a different fate. But when a proposed law merely represents a struggle for the spoils of office, it is apt to be looked upon rather differently than it otherwise would be. There may have been other reasons than this for the action of the Legislature,—we suspect there were,—but this will account for its defeat.

CLEAN STREETS.

While it is desirable, on the score of comfort and health, to have clean, neatly kept streets, there are other reasons that apply in the same direction. The Philadelphia Municipal Reform Association has made a report on the subject, which contains some statements that apply forcibly to this city. They say that "while health is, of course, the most important consideration, there is another point which a business community cannot lose sight of, and that is the amount of pecuniary damage resulting from the clouds of dust which infest our city in dry weather. The injury thus inflicted upon goods in stores and furniture in houses is far greater than would be the expense of keeping the streets thoroughly cleaned. A very moderate computation would set the depreciation of values thus caused by every dusty day in a city of over 140,000 buildings, at from twenty-five to fifty thousand dollars—a tangible loss more strictly traceable to its source than the possibly more remote contingency, of fevers and epidemics. It is thus apparent that ill-judged economy and neglect in such a matter is in reality a wasteful extravagance."

If to the items above named were added the cost to merchants and business men, for watering carts, during the summer months, to keep down dust, and the injury to goods from particles of dirt, driven into stores by the wind, there will be a large item added to the cost above given. We venture that few cities suffer more, in the particulars mentioned, than does Pittsburgh. Hence, our merchants and residents are compelled to suffer these extra items of loss. It is simply unjust that this should be so. Enough is paid in taxes, to permit a thorough administration of the city. This includes, not merely the protection of the peace, and the regular and orderly government of the city, but the proper care of streets. At the present, deep, sticky mud is the feature of our avenues; but when the spring showers have abated, and warm suns dry the mud, there will be a grand supply of dust, ready to be whirled along by the April winds. This will continue till summer is past, and the fall rains have again turned the dust and dirt into mud. We insist that there is no need of this. Where system and order is infused into the street-cleaning department, and the money expended carefully and wisely applied, there should be no difficulty in keeping our streets in a cleanly, agreeable condition.

THE ENFORCEMENT OF LAW.

The ready compliance of the Mayors of Pittsburgh and Allegheny with the request preferred by the ladies, that they should enforce the laws of the State and ordinances of the city against Sunday liquor selling is, from one point of view, very commendable. It is not, from any standpoint, censurable. It may be accepted as indicating a readiness to respond to any legitimate expression of moral sentiment as regards the enforcement of the laws. Considered in this way, the failure to so enforce the ordinances in the past may be attributed to the absence of pressure, or to a disposition to keep the administration of law on a par with popular sentiment. This is probably true generally, and is, in many particulars, as wise as it is true. Strictly speaking, the duty of a magistrate is to enforce law as he finds it, without reference to public feeling, or the wishes or views of any. And were this done, harsh, unfair and oppressive laws would be swept from the statute books. President Grant several years since uttered the axiom that the best method of repealing obnoxious laws is to enforce them. Yet there are other considerations often involved.

One is, that magistrates are expected to so enforce the law that it shall justly, but not harshly, apply to offenders. There is much in the spirit in which law is administered. It often happens that a feeling of revenge may govern the prosecutor or magistrate, and under this impulse the grade of an offence may be misinterpreted, or, without this, the extreme penalty provided may be inflicted. Or, again, a spirit of cupidity may rule, and the law be administered with a view to the largest returns that are possible. Were this the case, for example, as regards the administration of the laws bearing on the sale of liquors, it might tempt the magistrate to let the sale remain unchecked, that fines might be collected from inebriates. We do not think that this is the reason for any laxity that may have been observed, but instance it as an illustration of the variety of considerations involved in the enforcement of law. It is simply a fact that, under our fee system, Mayors enforce liquor laws against dealers at a pecuniary loss.

The more important fact is, that laws are usually enforced just as far as popular sentiment requires them to be. We do not assume the right or wrong of this, but that it is a general truth is beyond doubt. There are many obsolete laws on statute books, in the State and Nation, which are not enforced, because they are not sustained by popular opinion; yet they are not repealed, for the reason, that having been ignored, by common consent, they are forgotten, or if not forgotten, sure to check evils that might assume large proportions. The usury laws of this and other States are examples. We have, in this State a law against receiving more than six per cent. interest; yet banks, corporations, and private lenders, ask and receive eight, ten, and even twelve per cent. It is a clear infraction of law,—and it is, on general principles, the duty of public officials to prosecute all offences against the law. But were it to be done, the official active in such enterprises would probably soon be voted out of office,—the reason being that there is a general feeling in favor of more liberal rates of intest, where the money borrowed is thought to be worth more.

Strictly speaking, all laws should be enforced by the properly constituted authorities. We think the Sunday and liquor laws have probably been up to the average popular sentiment on the subject. Of course, the plea that complaints must be made by private citizens, in order to get cases before the Mayor, is a mere subterfuge. The police are employed and paid to keep the public peace, and are under the control of the Mayor, and can be directed to particularly notice any special evil that may demand attention. The Mayors have had this power all along. They have not exercised it because no pressure was brought to bear, in behalf of the suppression of Sunday liquor selling. But under the women's temperance movement there has been a solid and decided revival of interest,—a toning up of the popular sentiment in regard to liquor selling generally, and Sunday liquor selling particularly. As a result, the Mayors, without delay, when applied to, proposed to enforce the law on the subject.

This incident illustrates a general proposition we have urged frequently before. It is, that the reform of abuses, the correction of evils, the remedying of wrongs, is more in the hands of the people, as a rule, than in the power of law. We have taken comparatively little interest in the various schemes looking to the enactment of sumptuary laws—not always because of a lack of interest in the subject under discussion, but from lack of faith in the value or utility of the methods employed. We have laws that will cure most of the evils that are currently complained of, if they were rigidly enforced. But so long as the public is indifferent, or there is no positive interest beyond the mere enactment of the law, it is generally unlikely to be enforced. We have had agitations in behalf of much temperance legislation, and in some instances the laws asked for have been enacted, but without marked result. We are not surprised that the ladies occasionally speak of these measures sarcastically, as they have illustrated an old proposition, that it is not so much what laws we have as how they are enforced, and that the enforcement is dependent upon popular sentiment. In working in this direction they have touched the key note of success.

NAPOLEON'S FORTUNE.

The Chinese Collection at Fontainebleau.

Whatever may be said against the Third Empire, and it is a subject upon which a good deal has been said, it is evident that the Emperor did not use his high place for his own personal gain. He died comparatively poor. A commission is now in session in Paris to determine how much of what is called the "Chinese Collection" at Fontainebleau belonged to the private estate of the Emperor. This collection comprises articles of unique worth and value. After the Summer Palace in Pekin had been captured by the English and French armies its contents were taken and divided. Part of the trophies were given to Napoleon, and these his heirs now claim as his personal estate. M. Rouher, in pleading the case for the Emperor's family, said that the fortune left by His Majesty was greatly encumbered by mortgages, and that an effort was being made to have them paid. If France made an allowance for the Chinese Collection there would be no trouble in this payment, but if not he would be compelled to go to the courts. We believe the amount demanded is about six hundred thousand dollars, and we presume it will be allowed, so that the collection may remain at Fontainebleau. It is not long since France paid eight millions of dollars on account of old claims to the Orleans family, already one of the richest in Europe, and we should not think there would be much difficulty about the comparatively small sum demanded by the heirs of the Emperor.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

Frightful Sufferings and Measures for Relief—Hundreds of Thousands in Dire Distress—Aid from the Imperial Treasury.

The province of Behar, India, where the dread calamity of famine is now felt with the greatest severity, is in the northeastern portion of the Presidency of Bengal, the most important division of British possessions in Hindostan and the chief seats of English authority in the East. Sir George Campbell is the Lieutenant Governor, but he is to be succeeded in a few months by Sir. Richard Temple, who has been recently sent to the distressed districts with power to carry out extensive measures of relief. The intense and wide-spread distress is not confined to Behar, but extends to the south and north of the region. Taking a map of Asia in hand and finding the Bay of Bengal, the vast area over which famine has spread its black wings will be seen to the north up to the confines of Nepaul, with Burmah and Bhotan to the east of Thibet further north. It is a wide tract, where scarcly has for months obtained, and over which misery and suffering of a harrowing description prevail in consequence of the drought. Along the foot of the Himalayas, stretching from Oude to the west near Dandjeeling, on the east is a long strip of insalubrious rice country known as the Teral—a district of jungles, roadless and waterless.

TIRHOOT.

The district of the province of Behar most sorely afflicted is Tirhoot. It has a population of 2,500,000, and numerous deaths from starvation have been recently reported from there. All this tract lies to the north of the Ganges and of railroad communication; it is more or less remota therefrom, and the difficulties of bringing food are increased from the circumstances that its interior communications are by no means good. It is in this extensive district, extending beyond the boundaries of Behar, which is largely and densely populated, that actual famine is now existing. Here it is that lie the districts of Tirhoot, Champuran and Sarun, frequently mentioned in the cable despatches. Gyar, Shahabad, Mooreshedubad, Rungpore and Bharangulpore, easily found on the map, are also in great distress. Fifteen districts, with a population of 26,000,000, are in actual want. Besides there has to be taken into account Bhangulpore, Burdwan and other places, having a population of 14,000,000, in which the ice crop has failed and the consequence of a scarcity is felt.

The Presidency of Bengal comprises the provinces Bengal, Behar, the governments of Agra, Allahabad, Meerut, Delhi, Benarez, portions of Oude, Gundwana, Berar, Orissa and the British possession beyond the Ganges, Assam, Cacham, Aracan and Possessions in the Straits of Malacca, Penang and Singapore. This vast territory has a population of 60,000,000. Behar, it will be observed, is only one province. It has a population of 11,000,000. The Ganges flows through it from east to west.

AID FROM THE IMPERIAL TREASURY.

It is expected in some quarters that the Queen, in her speech to parliament next Thursday, will recommend that an appropriation be made from the surplus in the Imperial Treasury for the relief of the Bengalese sufferers. No sooner was the proposition first broached than opposition was made to it on the ground that India has a financial system of its own; that it has an abundance of money, and that even without such being the case, its credit is good for any amount that it may require to borrow. Lord Northbrook was sent to India mainly, it would seem, to look after its financial affairs, and he has so far acted on the principle that economy in disbursements must be rigidly observed, while the land and other taxes must be as rigidly collected. Public opinion in England is not favorably disposed to appropriate any portion of the $25,000,000 left by Mr. Gladstone for the relief of the suffering Bengalese. They are impressed with the idea that the viceregal government should have managed matters better, and having full notice of the coming scarcity, should have taken more prompt and suitable action to meet the emergency. There is no pretence of lack of money. As far back as November last the municipal authorities of Agra represented to the Viceroy, Lord Northbrook, the necessity of placing an embargo on the exportation of rice; but, something like Sir Cecil Beaton, in 1866, he saw no grounds for fear, and would not consent to any interference with the ordinary course of trade. So exportation went on, and now all efforts are bent to import food, when its arrival, if obtained in sufficient quantities, will be in most instances entirely too late to save thousands of lives. In any event it is doubtful if the Home Commons, representing the wishes of the people, would make a grant to the Indian Government. The credit of the latter is good in all Asiatic markets to obtain all the rice needed, and the only difficulty is now to procure enough food and transport to the localities where the people are suffering from want. This is the problem Lord Northbrook and his advisers would have to solve, and upon which depends the fate of the millions of the natives of India. It should not be a question of dollars or pounds sterling; it is simply placing food, which there can be no difficulty in obtaining, within the reach of those in want.

THE PROSPECT.

To sum up, Lord Northbrook had, according to the statements of his subordinates, less than 800,000 tons of rice accumulated at Calcutta, hundreds of miles away from the famine-stricken districts, and to reach which obstacles of almost an insuperable character are to be surmounted. This supply would hardly last a fortnight for a population that, according to the London *Times*, reaches 65,000,000 souls. There is an absolute failure of the crops. There may be relief in work and money, but money is of no avail unless food can be purchased. This is the great work before the Viceroy. Again, the Viceroy has based the calculation upon one pound of rice daily to each of 3,000,000 adults for three months, when at the most moderate estimate two pounds, a daily ration, are needful. The number requiring aid cannot be less than 20,000,000, and the period of prospective absolute scarcity not far from ten months. Instead of 300,000 tons of food, at least 3,000,000 tons are called for, and it is out of the question that such a quantity can be obtained. Thus the case stands. There is no possible way of placing a different construction upon it. Famine, with all its horrors, stares the doomed Bengalese in the face, and it does not appear that human effort can do anything towards preventing a repetition of the horrors of 1770.

A HAPPY COUPLE.

Mrs. Birckhead and M. De Westenberg—A Pretty Woman and An Ugly Man.

Says the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette:*

Another fascinating widow has been for several Winters playing the irresistible in our midst, and this season has secured a distinguished partner, whom she has promised to "love, honor and obey," for a "second term" of indefinite period, and she has carried off her captive notwithstanding the discordant jangle rung out by our chime of belles, slightly out of tune at the proceeding.

Mrs. Birckhead, the successful widow in question, is a woman of very fine presence, large and well shaped, and plenty of the curves which Hogarth named the lines of beauty, fair skin and soft, dark hair and eyes. Her possessions, which are quite considerable, are mostly in Florida, from which place she hails. The fortunate man is Mr. Bernard de Westenberg, Minister of the Netherlands, who has drifted hither and thither in Washington society for some few years past. He has no fortune to boast of, and certainly, if endowed with vanity equal to Sim Tappertit's, could not be similarly proud of his "spindle" supporters, or *personnel* in general. I have more than once echoed Hamlet's musings when gazing at him, and "have thought some of Nature's journeymen had made men, and not made them well, they imitated humanity so abominably." Have any of you, my readers, ever witnessed the comedy of "Married Life" (on the stage, I mean), and do you remember poor Henry Dove, and his nervous attempts to forget that he was formerly a butler, and his successful efforts to be a self possessed gentleman? Then you have the picture of The Netherlands Minister, who needs some Mrs. Dove, stern-eyed, and with firm, reproachful tones, to remind him that now he is a gentleman! He has been attentive to two or three Washington girls. I don't know whether he ever put his fate in their hands or not, but one said: "He has such a queer way of always putting forward a certain foot in crossing a gutter, or stepping across a space. One day, he was so absorbed by his companion that he forgot his usual precaution, but, immediately recollecting himself, he retraced his steps and crossed in the prescribed manner."

THE Mecca Pilgrims are unfortunate. One hundred and seventeen, returning to Algiers on board the steamship Laconia, were swept into the Mediterranean and, of course, drowned. This is but the repetition of a similar catastrophe in the harbor of Alexandria three years ago. The pilgrims are generally loaded down with gold, carried in belts around their waists, and have an aversion to between decks. Such is probably the explanation of the serious loss of life.

THE total deposits in the various Freedmen's banks of this country are reported to be a little over $4,000,000, of which $718,000 is in the parent bank at Washington; $412,000 in the New York branch, and the remainder in the Southern branches, in sums ranging from $17,000 to $300,000.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A VERMONT newspaper advertises a cork leg recently found in the street.

THE Governor of Connecticut has appointed Friday, April 3d, for the annual Fast day.

A NEW BEDFORD paper, with misprinted veracity, announces that that city now has an "uninformed police."

A NEW liquor law has lately gone into effect in Wisconsin—the Graham law—which is virtually a prohibition statute. This is the time of protracted temperance revivals.

THE Pythians of Richmond have decided to build a Pythian Temple to cost $80,000. To realize money for this purpose they propose to establish a gift concert under a North Carolina charter.

JUTE GROWING has lately been successfully introduced into some of the Southern States. In North Carolina the yield has reached 3,000 pounds of fibre per acre. A correspondent from Georgia says, if five cents a pound can be netted, it will be a more profitable crop than cotton. At present the jute is the staple product of Bengal.

NEAR Merrillan, Wis., is a curious bluff known as the Silver Mound. It contains about 300 acres, and consists principally of hard quartz rock, being circular in form, about 200 feet high, and having a depression of about 60 feet in the centre. There is evidence of ancient mining about the mound. At the top shafts were sunk 15 or 20 feet, and a drift runs from the bottom of one of them perhaps 30 feet. Hieroglyphics are carved in a sandstone ledge.

THE Senatobia (Miss.) *Signet* says liquor selling was stopped in that place a year ago, or at least barrooms were done away with, and the sale confined exclusively to medical and mechanical purposes. Last week sixty empty whisky barrels were shipped from the depot; "and it will therefore be seen," says the *Signet*, "that 2,400 gallons of whisky have been sold by one or two firms during the year." It is astonishing how many people get sick when the saloons close!

THE horses in New York have been attacked by a new disease, which is causing already considerable trouble to the car lines. The exceptional weather of the last week or two may have caused or aggravated the malady. As spring is so near it is to be hoped the disease will abate. The Superintendent of the Sixth avenue car line says it is simply the ordinary complaint known as the "pink-eye," that it runs its course in three to five days, and then the animal recovers.

ALL the cobblers in the world are requested to contribute to a fund for the erection of a monument in honor of the great shoemaker poet, Hans Sachs. The monument is to be put up in Nurnburg, the birth place and residence of the poet, on the occasion of his 300th anniversary, January 20, 1876. Hans Sachs was one of the most prolific poets that ever lived. Eight years before his death he took an inventory of his poetic stock, and found that he had written then 6,181 pieces, namely: 4,200 songs, 208 comedies and tragedies, 1,700 comic tales and 73 miscellaneous lyrics.

THE surviving classmates of the late Charles Sumner will soon take measures to testify their grief at the loss of their friend. Among those now living in the neighborhood of Boston are Charles Dana, of Charlestown; Thomas C. Amory, of Boston; Dr. J. W. Bemis, of Cambridge; Dr. R. W. Hooper, John Pickering, Henry Winthrop Sargent, G. Washington Warren, Judge Samuel T. Worcester, Judge E. R. Potter, Kingston, R. I.; Robert Hallowell Gardiner, Hallowell, Me.; the Rev. N. W. Munroe, Cambridge, and the Rev. S. M. Emery, Newburyport. Mr. John W. Browne, the chum of Mr. Sumner during the greater part of his college course, died in 1860.

THE trustees of the London Peabody fund, report the total on the 31st of December last to have been £578,000 ($2,890,295.) The number of families now in residence at the trustees' buildings is 885, occupying 1,875 rooms. The average rent per room is 1s. 10d. (45 cents) per week, and the average weekly earnings of the head of each family is about £1 3s. 1d. ($5.75). Two more blocks, for the accommodation of 44 families, have been built on the Blackfriars road estate, which will shortly be opened; while 16 blocks for 332 families are in course of erection on the site near Stamford street. The net income derived from the buildings is about 2½ per cent. per annum upon the outlay.

OHIO ITEMS.

AKRON has raised $15,000 of the $25,000 needed to build a soldiers' monument.

ZANESVILLE has felt the awakening, and her Council, by a vote of 13 to 5, has passed a prohibitory liquor law.

A RICH vein of coal has been found three and one-half feet in thickness on the farm of Robert Mackey, just northeast of Youngstown.

IF Dayton had secured the State Fair the ladies would have been more successful there in their anti liquor crusade. During the next year Daytonians will be in no need to listen to prayers.

HALF the grocers in the State have received circulars from enterprising liquor dealers who offer to ship whisky in candle boxes, tea boxes and coffee sacks, so labelled that the ladies cannot possibly tell what it is.

THE men who are boring for silver in the Captina of Belmont county, have sunk a shaft twenty six feet deep, and have passed through a four foot vein of coal, a kind of blue stone, and sprinkles of brilliants scattered in it.

ORRVILLE had three incendiary fires last week, one destroying a stable owned by Pastle & Myers, the second at the old passenger station and the third in a small ware house in the rear of Hartman & Co.'s drug store. Orrvillians will make it hot for the incendiary if they once set eyes on him.

A SALOON keeper down in Southern Ohio writes to his sweetheart thus:

"They have ruined me utterly, Mary,
All the day I do nothing but prowl,
And sit up half the night, dearest Mary,
In my desolate bar-room and howl."

KITTIE MOSHER, a woman of bad repute, died suddenly in Painesville, Monday night in the room of a well known citizen whom she had gone there to visit. The man endeavored to send the body to Cleveland, but was detected by the marshal, who stopped him. It is said that the deceased had been a regular visitor of the man in whose room she died Monday night or Tuesday morning, and it is thought that on her last visit she took with her a sum of money amounting to about $400. The cause of death is as yet unknown, but is supposed from information gained there that it was the result of attempted abortion.

THEY'VE QUIT SELLING LIQUOR IN TOWN.

Here's news for you, mother, the old farmer said,
As he paused where his good wife was moulding the bread;
I've been talking a while with our neighbor Brown,
And he says they've stopped selling liquor in the town.

I just took off my hat and shouted huzza,
When he said men had to live up to the law.
And I knew it would make your heart happy to know,
They have dried up the fountain of madness and woe.

Now the town will be peaceful once again,
And the streets won't be crowded with wild drunken men.
And the boys won't be tempted to smoke, drink and fight,
To gamble all day and carouse all night.

There's Kate, bless her heart, she will dance like a top,
For she can go back now and sew in the shop;
It won't be unsafe for her now I am sure,
For though she is thoughtless the child's heart is pure.

You needn't buy things at the corners no more,
For I'll send Sam to town to the big dry goods store.
He won't come home drunk with the buggy broke down,
For I tell you they have stopped selling liquor in town.

There's Jim he won't study and don't take to work.
We can let him go now and hire out for a clerk,
It will do the boy good, he'll find out it ain't play,
And there ain't any grog shops to lead him astray.

And there's little Peter, you know how he learns,
And how he saves every penny he earns
To buy a new book, and the boy's got a plan
That he'll be a lawyer when he is a man.

So if you are willing to venture, I think
We will send him to town now, he won't learn to drink,
They've got a good school, and he'll learn very fast,
I am glad they have stopped selling liquor at last.

He paused, and the wife of his youth made reply,
While joy sent the tear drops like pearls from her eye,
"Heaven bless the pure hearts that have put this curse down;
Thank God they have quit selling liquor in town."

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH,
CHARTERED IN 1854.

ASSETS January 1, 1873, - $778,251 86.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of BY-LAWS, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Bahne, H. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmeria, Christopher Zug.

Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

THE DUNDAS DICK & CO.'S

IMPROVED CAPSULES

Are the most convenient and economical and only agreeable mode of taking nauseous medicine without taste or smell, and are all guaranteed to contain

PURE MEDICINE

of first quality. Sold at the Family Medicine Store of

JOSEPH BROWNE,
Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street.

STATE NEWS.

DOUGLAS FURNACE No. 1 at Sharpsville, was blown out on Friday last.

L. W. BOWER has been appointed Postmaster at Fredericktown, Washington county.

THE hearing in the application for pardon by Henry Briceland has been adjourned to the second Tuesday of April.

THE Cumberland Presbyterian congregation of Waynesburg has called Rev. Dr. A. B. Miller to fill the pulpit for another year.

THE office of the Treasurer of Elk county was broken into one day last week, and the contents of the safe carried off—a ten cent county order.

A NORRISTOWN military company has lodged its Captain in prison for misappropriating some of the funds, which he held as the company's Treasurer.

THE machine shop and foundry at Oakland City, near Mercer, was destroyed by fire at 12 o'clock on Monday night. Loss $2,500; Insurance $1,200.

THE New Castle *Gazette* says that the Onondaga Iron Works in that city are said to have been recently leased for one year by Mr. Samuel Kimberly of Sharon.

A YOUNG son of Mr. Josiah Fout, locktender at Pennypacker's Locks, one mile below Lawrenceville, Chester county, was drowned on Saturday afternoon at that place.

THE Curwensville *Times* says that Mr. Sam. Whitehead married Miss Amelia Redhead, out in Geulich township, about a year ago, and that the little Whitehead Redhead is a black head.

ON Monday morning the puddlers employed at the rolling mills of C. E. Penneck & Co., Coatesville, struck on the presumption that their wages would be reduced. At last accounts they were still striking.

JOSHUA H. TOMLINSON, of Attleborough, Berks county, was nearly choked to death by his false teeth becoming loosened, while he was asleep, and lodged in his throat. The timely arrival of a physician saved him.

THE Hollidaysburg *Register* thus remarks: "Candidates for the Legislature are multiplying in this county, and some of these gentlemen should know that, hereafter, we want men with some little brains—and not a set of puddingheads."

ON Saturday morning, at Pottstown, an enraged bull attacked Mr. George Stubblebine and son in a cattle car. The bull's horn was caught between one of the upright posts of the car and slats, otherwise the elder gentleman would have been killed.

ALL of the old school teachers of Beaver have been re elected, as follows: Miss Maggie Fouik, Principal, and Mrs. S. D. Marquis, Miss Minta Anderson and Miss Ellen Fouik, assistants. The salaries are as follows: Principal $65 per month; assistants each $45.

WISE, who killed Shelly some weeks ago in Butler county, by a blow with a stick, has been indicted for manslaughter by the grand jury. The first count in the bill charged him with murder, which count was ignored and the second count, manslaughter, found true.

THE members of the M. E. Church, at Beaver, and friends of the pastor, Rev. Mr. Lynch, on Thursday last presented that gentleman with two rolls of greenbacks amounting in all to about one hundred and fifty dollars, for which the pastor and his family are very grateful.

THE extensive carriage and wagon shop of Tribby & Weaver, in Sharon, were burnt one day last week. The loss is estimated at from ten to twelve thousand dollars, on which there was an insurance of six thousand dollars. The same works were destroyed on the 22d of March last year.

THE 10th Pennsylvania Reserves, one company of which was raised in Beaver county, and taken into the field by Capt. M. R. Adams, now of Somerset county, Pa., will have a re-union at Mercer, on the 19th of May next. Gen McCalmont, of Franklin, Pa., is to be the orator of the occasion.

AT the annual meeting of the Shiron Railway Company, held in Meadville, on Wednesday, the 11th inst., the old board of officers and directors were elected, viz.: Geo. Boyce, President; John H. Dynes, Secretary; J. H. Devereux, Treasurer. Directors—Robt. E. O'Brien, P. L. Kimberly, James R. McFarland, E. A. Wheeler, Jonas J. Pierce, John T. Wann, M. Park Davis.

GEORGE W. ROCKWELL, formerly of Oil City, was arrested at Titusville Monday, on a charge of forging J. S. McCray's name to several checks and a note in favor of Annis G. Patton. This forgery is alleged to have been committed in August, 1872. The amount forged is about six thousand dollars. Annie Patton turned State's evidence and warrants were issued by 'Squire Pentz, of Meadville, for Rockwell's arrest.

THE Trustees of the Odd Fellows' Home Association met in Meadville on Friday, the 11th. The date of the dedication of the Home has been changed from May 26th to June 9th. The change was thought advisable on account of the meeting of the Grand Lodge, which occurs about that time. It is the intention to secure, if possible, Jas. B. Nicholson, Hon. Schuyler Colfax, P. G. Sire Farnsworth, of Tennessee, or some other able speakers for the occasion.

MRS. SARAH KNEEDLER, wife of Samuel Kneedler, residing a short distance above North Wales, in Gwynedd township, Montgomery county, aged seventy-four years, was found in the Wissahickon creek, a short distance from her home, on Saturday morning last. Deceased had been out of her mind for some time, and on Friday evening it was deemed best to lock her in the room. During the night, however, she jumped from the second story window, and in the morning her body was found in the Wissahickon creek, about 100 yards from the house.

JAMES YOUNG and his two sons, Alexander and John, were engaged in mining coal, in a bank on Mrs. Miller's farm, one and a half miles east of Greensburg, one day last week. While they were at work making a "driving in," as we believe it is called, a large quantity of coal came down on them suddenly, partially burying the whole three. The old gentleman, after making superhuman efforts and struggling about twenty minutes, succeeded in extricating himself. The boys were lying under a huge lump of coal, and the father made his way out and gave the alarm to a family living near the mine, when a couple of women (the male member of the house being at work) went in, and the father succeeded in prying up the lump of coal from off the boys, and thereby releasing them from death. They were badly hurt, each having his collar bone broke and other internal injuries. The father was also badly hurt, and had he not struggled with an energy unparalleled, he and his two sons would have perished.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hutchison & Co.

Iron Working Machinery
AND
MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
28 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW DISCOVERY

Edward's
NATURAL POLISH.

The Best Article in the World for all Purposes.

It will clean and polish anything and everything from the finest Gold Jewelry to the worst tarnished Locomotive, Fire Engine or Kitchen Utensil.

For Sale by all Druggists and Grocers.

AGENTS WANTED to travel and introduce it through the country. Call and get a circular.

27 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

1874. WALL PAPER. 1874.

ATTENTION!

FRENCH TAPESTRIES and PANELS

CHOICE AMERICAN PAPERS
Of all Grades and Prices.

SPECIALTY.

Frescoe Painted Tints,

Nicer than Paint and Superior to Varnish. A patent preparation in Oil. Sold exclusively by

W. P. MARSHALL,
No. 47 Seventh Street,
(Formerly Irwin), NEAR LIBERTY.

THE

Superior Lumber Co.

Has now on hand a large stock of DRY

PINE AND HEMLOCK JOIST,

PINE, OAK AND
CHESTNUT PLANK,

BOARDS, LATHS,

Pickets, &c.,

At the very lowest prices.

OFFICES and YARDS, } 22d and Railroad Streets. 29th and Liberty Streets.

Window Glass

SAMUEL DUFF.....TERRENCE CAMPBELL

WINDOW GLASS MANUFACTURERS. As we keep in our warehouse a first-class cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light to five thousand boxes on short notice. We select the best sheet Glass to fill orders cut in our warehouse. It will be to the advantage of all parties wanting Glass to give us a call before going elsewhere. Warehouse on the corner of Market street and First avenue.

DUFF & CAMPBELL.

MILLS & CO
MANUFACTURERS OF
Cement, Lime and Plaster
258 LIBERTY STREET.

KEYSTONE
MARBLE WORKS.

For a Fine Monument, a Good Head Stone, or all kinds of Work for the Cemeteries, go to

C. MILLER'S,
No. 48 Butler street, near the Cemetery Gate, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

WILLIAM SEMPLE.

Change of Season
1874.

NEW BLACK SILKS,
At Bargains—Foreign and American.

NEW COLORED SILKS,
Elegant shades in new Spring colors.

Striped and Fancy Check Silks
For Children.

New Spring Delaines, 12½ upwards—latest styles.

New Spring Alpaces at 25c—the newest shades.

Our Black Alpaca Stock
Embraces the usual Good Bargains in all qualities.

New Mourning Goods very low of every kind.

Fine Colored Goods, just for Spring—New styles.

Cassimeres,
Cloths and Jeans
For Men's and Boys' wear at very low prices.

Ladies' Black and Colored Suits fo Spring.

Specialty made of made-up

Ladies' Black Suits.

LADIES' SILK AND

Cashmere Polonaise!

Direct from Lyons—hand Embroidered.

NEW SPRING SHAWLS,
As low as $2—in new styles.

OTTOMAN SHAWLS!
Extra low—splendid assortment.

Black and White Checked and Striped Shawls.

White and Buff P. K.'s Swisses, Barred Nainsooks.

Plain and Barred Jaconets, Tartatanes, Yomesite Stripes.

And a Handsome Stock of

NEW SPRING GOODS,
AT
165, 167 AND 169
Federal St., Allegheny.

WILLIAM SEMPLE.

SPRING GOODS.

197 AND 199 PENN AVE.

SILKS.

We have just opened our new lines of

Black and Fancy Dress Silks,

For the Present season, to which we invite the attention of buyers. Our

BLACK SILKS

are of the very best makes, including "GOLDEN WHEEL" and C. J. BONNET & CO., CASHMERE De LOIE. All at

Reduced Prices.

IN FANCY STRIPED SILKS

We offer Choice Styles at less than last season's prices.

Plain Dress Silks,

In all new Dark Shades, and in Evening Tints.

BLACK TORPEDOLINE and

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FINANCIAL.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
And Safe Deposit Co.,
Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.
CAPITAL, - - - $250,000.
Interest allowed on Deposits, Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal, Discounts daily.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, President.
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JOHN G. MACCONNELL, Solicitor.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK.
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL, - - $200,000.
GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.
Cor. Wood Street and Sixth Avenue.
CAPITAL, - - - - - $250,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - 127,000
Interest allowed on time deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS.—A. Groetzinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Meyers, Joseph Lang, Frau Hugus, Christ. Siebert, P. Haberman, A. GROETZINGER, President.
JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier.

International Bank,
Corner Liberty and Market Sts.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
Pays Interest on Deposits.
5 Per Cent. per annum upon daily balances—from active non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.
6 Per Cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards.
Special agreements relating to interest made.
Notes and Bills Purchased.
W. H. SECHLING, President.
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James Irvin.

DAILY GAZETTE.
FINANCIAL
Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.
OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, March 20, 1874.
Until Congress acts, it is evident that there will not be much change in the financial situation. Money is in such excessive supply, not only here, but at all financial centres, that banks and bankers are steadily on a sharp look out for customers, to whom, if of approved credit, they are disposed to loan on very accommodating terms. While long-time paper and paper of doubtful credit on short time are out of favor, the discrimination is not nearly so sharp as in times of stringency. Prime paper is much wanted, and would find a ready sale, although there is still more or less doing in business paper at rates ranging at good figures. This condition of the market is likely to continue until there is a more general disposition to start out on new enterprises, or enlarge the scale of operations in old ones.
Petitions both for and against an increase of the currency continue to pour into Congress. In view of the present abundance of money throughout the United States it becomes more and more apparent that the petitioners for an increase of currency feel themselves to be on the popular side of the question.
The improvements making by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company on the Newark (N. J.), meadows, will afford standing room on the multitude of tracks there for more than three thousand cars, and they are so arranged that freight is sent into New York in the order of its arrival. Ordinarily, freight which arrives first during a busy season is the last delivered; but under the new order of things, this difficulty is avoided. The timber trestle-work is 200 by 400 feet, and is reached by an incline plane 100 feet long. There is a capacity for the storage of 8,000 tons of coal. Engines of trains can be coaled in from one-half to one minute. Already about one million and a half dollars have been spent, and the estimate for the present season's expenditures are $450,000. The entire cost is estimated at about $2,000,000.
The gold coinage of the United States Mint for the coming three months of April, May and June, is set down at $3,000,000. Since the 1st of January, 1873, it has been $40,000,000.
The stock market presented no special features yesterday.
Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 98 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Closed.
Gold	111¾	111¾
U. S. 6-20s—1861—coupons	120	120
Do., do. 1881	119½	119½
5-20 1863	117¾	117¾
5-20—1864	119¼	119¼
" 1865	120	120
" 1865 new	118¾	118¾
" 1867	119¾	119¾
" 1868—coupons.	119¾	119¾
10-40's	114	114¾
Currency 6's	116¾	116¾
New 5 per cents	114	114¾
10-40's—coupons	114	114¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	101	100¾
Erie	44	43¾
L. S.	105	105
R. H. & E.		1½
C. C. & I. C.	31¾	30¾
St. Paul	43¾	43¾
Do. preferred	64	64
Michigan Southern	78¾	78¾
Do. Central		85½
North Western Common	54¾	54¾
Do. preferred	72	72¾
Rock Island	105¾	105¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	87¾	87¾
Pacific Mail	44¾	44¾
Western Union Telegraph	77¾	77¾
Ohio & Mississippi	30¾	30¾
Union Pacific	34¾	34¾
Toledo & Wabash	47¾	47¾
Harlem	132	132½
Chicago and Alton	103	103¾
Adams Express	87¾	90
American Express	64¾	64
U. S. Express	74	73¾
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	70¾	70¾
Quicksilver	30	33¾
Canton	75	75
Terre Haute	12	12
Panama	115¾	114¾
Fort Wayne	94¾	94¾
Merchants Union Express	22¾	20

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	Closed.
Penna. Central	52
" " scrip	50¾
Reading	57¾
United Cos. of N. J.	123
Oil Creek	57¾
Lehigh Valley	61
A. V. R. R. 7-30	90
Central Transportation	44¾
Empire do.	59

NEW YORK, March 19, 1874.
One million of gold was awarded to-day at 111.81@111.84. The Treasury disbursements were $87,000, and the customs receipts $436,000. Money closed at 3@4. Sterling was dull at 484¾ for sixty days and 487¾ for sight. Gold ranged 111¾@112, and closed at 111⅝. The carrying rates were 2@3½. The clearings amounted to $21,000,000. State bonds were dull. Governments were quiet and steady. Stocks opened weak and declined ¼@3¼. Later there was a slight recovery, but this was lost, and the lowest of the day were current at the close. The sales between ten and two o'clock amounted to 78,000 shares, of which 28,000 were Western Union, 5,000 Union Pacific, 12,000 Pacific Mail, and 4,000 Lake Shore.
Governments.—U. S. coupons, 1881, 120; 5-20's '62, 119½; do. '64, 119½; do. '65, 119¾; do. new, 118¾; do. '67, 119½; do. '68, 119½; 10-40's, 114¾; new 5's, 114¾; currency 6s, 116¾.
State Bonds.—Missouri, 94; Tennessee, old, 91¾; do. new, 91¼; Virginia, new, 35; do. old, 32; North Carolina, old, 28½; do. new, 20.
Stocks.—Canton, 75; Western Union Telegraph Co., 77; Quicksilver, 30; Adams Express, 89; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 75; American Express, 64; United States Express, 71½; Pacific Mail, 44¼; New York Central, 100¾; Erie, 43¾; do preferred, 69¾; Harlem, 131½; do. pref 130; Michigan Central, 87¾; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 94¾; North western common, 54½; do. preferred, 72¼; Rock Island, 106¼; New Jersey Central, 106; St. Paul, 43¾; do. preferred, 64¼; Toledo & Wabash, 47; do. preferred, 71; Fort Wayne, 94¾; Terre Haute, 12; do. preferred, 30; Chicago & Alton, 103¼; do. preferred, 107; Ohio & Mississippi, 30¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 75; Burlington & Quincy, 104; Lake Shore, 78¾; Panama, 30¾; Illinois Central, 104; Union Pacific, 34; Central Pacific, 94; Union, 84; Hartford & Erie, 13½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 108¾.
LONDON, March 19.—5 P. M.—Consols, 92@92¼. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank on balance to-day was £85,000. 5-20s of '65, 109¾; do of '67, 109¾; 10-40s, 103¾; new 5s, 104.
PARIS, March 19.—Rentes 44f 75c. The specie in the Bank of France has increased 26,000,000f.
FRANKFORT, March 19.—5 20s of '62, 95¾.

Dry Goods.
NEW YORK, March 19.—There was a slightly improved jobbing movement, but business continued quiet with commission houses. Cotton goods remain irregular, unsettled and weak on fine bleached cottons. Agents have reduced Wamsutta 4-4 shirtings to 18c, Tuscarora 4-4 to 17c, and the wider makes of the same 1c per yard. Seaside bleached shirtings are down to 15c. Prints are much more active, and dress goods are doing well. Woolen goods are quiet. Foreign goods are dull.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, March 19, 1874.

Trade generally is reported quiet. It is not what our merchants would like to have it, yet, after all, we have seen it worse, and the probability is that there will be a general revival in business next month, if not before. The grain trade is rather better than it has been, and flour is firmer although the demand continues light. The grocery trade continues dull, and is generally reported in an unsatisfactory condition, as competition is unusually sharp, and goods are being put out on very small margins.
APPLES—The supply of good fruit is light, and prices are tending higher; we now quote at $3 to $5 ₱ brl for common to choice.
APPLE BUTTER—65 to 70c ₱ gallon.
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$3 25 ₱ ₱.
BEANS—The arrivals continue liberal, and the supply is still in excess of present requirements although prices remain about as last quoted, 1.85@2.20 for mediums, and $2.30@2.35 for prime to choice navies.
BUTTER—There is no abatement in the arrivals, and with an abatement in the demand, stocks accumulating and dealers more anxious to realize, prices are weaker although not quotably lower, ranging from 40 to 43 for prime to choice. It seems to be generally conceded that prices must drop considerably before the next few weeks, hence there is a general desire on the part of holders to realize.
CHEESE—The arrivals continue light, and stocks are steadily being reduced, hence the market is firm although unchanged. We continue to quote in a jobbing way, at 17@17½ cents for prime Ohio factory, and 18@18½ for New York.
COUNTRY BACON AND LARD—Shoulders, 6@7; Ribbed Sides, 7@7½; Clear Sides, 8@8½; Hams, 9@10½. Country Lard, 8@9c.
CRANBERRIES—Scarce and higher, with sales at $4@4 75 ₱ brl, as to quality.
DRIED FRUIT—The market continues quiet, but as stocks are light prices are fully sustained. Apples, 9@10. Peaches, prime halves, 14@15, mixed, 10@12.
EGGS—Continue to come in quite freely, and with stocks accumulating, the market is weak and drooping; the most of the sales were reported at 16. but in many dealers, we are satisfied, would not let a customer go away at 15—there would have been no difficulty in obtaining a round lot at 15.
FLOUR—The market is quiet, but the general feeling is firmer, as it is thought prices are not likely to be much lower, if any, to shrink any further, and besides, it is much cheaper relatively than wheat; we continue to quote spring wheat flours, $7 50@8 25 for red winter wheat, and $8@10 for white. Rye Flour, $5.50@5.75.
GRAIN—There is little or no movement in Wheat in this market, and prices are entirely nominal at $1 45@1 50 for red and $1 55@1 60 for white, which it is claimed is less than can be laid here for, yet it does not seem to be wanted just now at these prices. The market may be said the supply is scarcely equal to the demand hence the recent advance is fully sustained. We continue to quote at 82@85c for No. 2 Corn on spot, continues scarce, and we continue to quote at 73@75c—these figures could not be obtained for future delivery. Oats ruled also scarce but there does not seem to be much inquiry for it, and we continue to quote at 72@73. Rye is selling on arrival at $1.00@1.05. There is no movement in Barley.
GROCERIES—There is no improvement to note in trade, but it is hoped and expected that business will begin to pick up again soon, as stocks in the hands of country merchants in view of the fact that they have been purchasing sparingly of late, must be pretty well run down. Up to this writing there has been no further change in rotated Coffees—further reductions are not improbable, however, as the competition between some of the importers is sharp, and, then green is also shrinking, although in this market the former is much higher relatively than the latter. Refined Sugars are reported a shade firmer under the influence of eastern advices, but prices remain unchanged.
MOLASSES—Centrifugal, 12¾; Crushed, Powdered and Granulated, 13¾; Standard A, 10¾; B, 10¾; Ex. C, 10; Circle C, 9¾; Franklin Extra C, 9¾; Franklin No. 2 Extra C, 9¾; American Extra C, 9; Yellow Sugars, 8 to 8¾ as to quality.
COFFEE.—Choice Rio, 20@21; good to prime, 19@20; fair, 17@18. Roasted 1 pound packages, 20@21 loose, 19¼@20¾.
MOLASSES—Factory prime new crop New Orleans, 36c; fair to prime old, 70@75.
SYRUPS—Extra White Drips, 70c; Sugar Drips, 60c; Amber, 60@65; lower grades, 35@40, as to quality.
RICE—Choice Carolina, 9¾; Patna, 8¾c; Rangoon, 8@8¾c.
HOMINY—2 5@3 50 per brl.
HAY—There is an improved demand for prime baled, which is light supply and prices are firmer but unchanged; we continue to quote at $18@22 ₱ ton, according to quality and condition.
MAPLE SYRUP & SUGAR—Syrup in gallon kegs still quotable at $1 40@1 50. Sugar, in grain, 12@13.
MILL FEED—Is in light supply and firm but unchanged. Bran, $1.10@1.15; Middlings, $1.40@1.50; Mixed Meal, $1.40.
ONIONS—$4@5 ₱ brl.
PROVISIONS—Dull, and prices are weak and drooping; we reduce our quotations to $1.15@1.20 ₱ bushel by the car load, and $1.25@1.30 out of store.
POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, 12@13; Turkeys, 15@17.
PROVISIONS—Extra Sugar cured Hams, ₱ lb. 12¾. Ex. Sugar Cured Shoulders, 9¾; Sugar cured Breakfast Bacon, 12 cts. Extra Sugar Cured Dried Beef, 12½. Beef tongues, $7.50 ₱ dozen. Bacon Shoulders, per cwt., 8c. Bacon Rib Sides, 9¾c. Bacon Short Rib Sides, 9¾c. Bacon Clear Rib Sides, 10c. Mess Pork, $16.50 per barrel. Refined Lard for summer use, in trcs, 10¾. Do., half bbls, 10¾c. Do. bbls 11. Do. in 5 lb. pails, 13¾c. Do. in 5 lb. pails, 12¾c. do. in 3 lb. pails 13¾c. ₱ pound. Do. in 1 lb. pails, 13. Do in 5 lb. pails, 13¾. Ham Sausage, 10c.
RAGS—Woolen very dull; quoted at half a cent per ₱. Cotton still quotable at 2¾@3c.
SEEDS—Clover Seed is firm, and dealers generally are now holding choice at $5.75 for the trade, and $6 in a small way, common seed, of course, can be had for less. Timothy Seed continues dull, and is barely quotable at $3.50@3.60. Flax Seed is scarce, and may be quoted at $2.25 @2.30.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, March. 19, 1874.

Corrected by HARRIS & EWING, Wholesale Druggists, corner Liberty and Wayne streets:

Acac., sorts	40@ 45c	Oil, Anise	4.00 lb
" 1st select	50@ 55 lb	Bergam	6.75 lb
" 2d select	30@ 35 lb	Cassia	2.75 lb
Acid, Citric	1.65@1.65 ₱	Lemon	2.75 lb
Oxalic	20@ 28 lb	Lemon, Lemon	1.00@1.00
Tartaric	75@ 80 lb	Neatsfoot	90@1.50 gal
Alcohol	2.00@2.20 gal	Olive	2.00@3.00
Alum, Chpe	6c lb	" Qts	2.25@2.50
Bark	60 lb	" Pts	2.75@3.00
Bocel	75 lb	Orange	4.50@5.00
Alum	4½@ 5 lb	Origanum	75@1.00 lb
Amm., Aq	10@ 12 lb	Peppermint	1.50@1.75 lb
Arnica, Flor	20@ 25 lb	Peppermint	5.50@6.00 lb
Asafœtida	50 lb	Sassafras	4.50 lb
Bals. Copaiba	1.00@1.10 lb	Wintergr	4.50 lb
Canada	75@ 80 lb	Opr. Septa	40 lb
Bay Rum	2.25@3.00 gal	Pot. Bi Carb	20 lb
Bis. Subcar	4.25 lb	Bi Chrom	35 lb
Bleach'g	4.50 lb	Bromide	85@1.00 lb
Blue Mass	85 lb	Chlorate	45@ 49 lb
Vitriol	14@ 18 lb	Iodide	4.25@4.50 lb
Borax, refd	28@ 30 lb	Quinine	2.60@2.75 lb
Brim., Roll	45@& 50@ lb	Root, Gent	12 lb
Flor	55@60 lb	Ipecac	3.00 lb
Buchu	17@ 25 lb	Gin. Jam	30 lb
Calomel, Am	90@ 95 lb	Jalap	75 lb
Camphor ref	80@ 90 lb	Jalap P	85 lb
Cantharides	75 lb	Rhubarb	1.25@1.50 lb
Chamo. Ger	22 lb	" Pow	1.25@1.50 lb
Cinchona	12@ 15 lb	Sar, Hond	30 lb
Chlorof Hyd	1.40 lb	Sarsa, Hond	75 lb
Chloroform	1.28@1.30 lb	Senega	1.25 lb
Cinchon, Flav	20 lb	Sulphida	40@ 50 lb
Red	1.30 lb	Val. Eng	28 lb
Yellow	1.30 lb	Vanilla	9.00 lb
Cochineal	80@ 90 lb	Saffron Am.	1.00 a 1.25 lb
Copperas	2½ lb	Sal Ammon	15½@ 17 lb
Cream Tar	38@ 40 lb	Epsom	4½ lb
Cubebs	18@ 20 lb	Glauber	2½ lb
Dovers Pwd	2.50 lb	Rochelle	35 lb
Ergot	40@ 45 lb	Soda	3½@ 4 lb
Ether, Nit.	60@ 65 lb	Seed, Canary	5@ 8¾ lb
Sul	65@ 70 lb	Cardam	2.50 lb
Ext. Logw'd	11 lb	Hemp	8@ 9½ lb
Liq'c, Cal	44@ 50 lb	Mustard	12 lb
Ital	30@ 35 lb	Senna, Alex	22 lb
Fustic	12½@ 15 lb	E. I	20 lb
Glycer, Pure	35@ 40 lb	Tinney	20 lb
Honey	35@ 40 lb	Shellac	80@ 85 lb
Indigo, Mad	1.60@1.70 lb	Soap, Castile	12½@ 18 lb
" S. F.	1.10@1.25 lb	White	15@ 21 lb
Iodine	7.75 lb	Soda Ash	4½@ 5 lb
Iodoform	1.20 oz	Bi Carb	7@ 8 lb
Juniper Ber	7@ 9 lb	Strych, Crys	3.15 oz
Logwood	25@ 30 lb	Pulv	2.85 oz
Madder	11@ 13 lb	Sugar Lead	28@ 30 lb
Magnesia, Sul	3c lb	Turpen, Spts	50@ 55 gal
Carb	35@ 40 lb	Var., Coach	1.80@4.00 gal
Manna, Flo	60@ 65 lb	Copal	1.25@2.00 gal
Morph, Sul	8.00@ 8.00 oz	Damar	1.50@1.80 gal
Nux Vom	1.00 oz	Japan	80@1.00 gal
Opium	9.30 lb	Venet. Red	2½@ 4½ lb
Pwd	12.50 lb	Whiting	1½@ 3½ lb

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, THURSDAY, March 19, 1874.

CATTLE.

Trade continues active, cattle continue to sell about as fast as they arrive, and that too, at an advance noted in our last report. Prime 1.40@ 1,500 steers, 6¾@6¾; prime 1,200@1,300 lbs, 6@6¼; good 1,000@1,100 do, 5¾@5¾; common, same weights, 4¾@5¾; bulls, stags etc. etc, 3¾@4¾. As has been the case for some time past, the inquiry is mainly for prime heavy cattle, particularly for shipment to Philadelphia and New York, and as the supply of this character was scarcely equal to the demand, they sold more readily and at relatively better prices than the common grades, although the market for all kinds, has, as already stated, been active and in favor of the selling interest. Some 21 cars; belonging to the Iowa graugers, are reported en route for this market, 14 cars of which arrived last night, but as they are not allowed to be sold to middlemen, and in addition, as most of the buyers will return home to day, the probability is that they will be shipped on in first hands.

HOGS.

There has been no improvement in the market for this class of stock since the date of our last report, and the indications are that trade will continue dull during the balance of the week. The Philadelphia shippers are getting all they want on commission, hence there has been no demand deserving of the name, for that market during the past 48 hours, and as the Yorkers have been buying in Chicago, there is also but little inquiry for that market. Then, in addition, the warm, wet weather has not been without its effect in depressing the market. The arrivals have been meagre all week, and, but for this, trade, in all probability, would have been still worse. Philadelphia may be quoted nominally at 6¾@6¾, and fair to prime Yorkers, 5¾@5¾.

SHEEP.

The sheep market continues active and firm at the advance noted in our last report, and the supply of the finer grades was scarcely equal to the demand. We continue to quote at 7¼@7¾ for prime to extra, 6¾@7 for medium to good, and 5¾@6 for common—the bulk of the sales being within the range of 6¾@7¼.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, March 19, 1874.

The Crude market continues to hold its own, notwithstanding the product seems to be getting worse and worse, and the situation, therefore, so far as the refining interest is concerned, is very unsatisfactory, and what is still worse, the prospects for an early improvement is by no means encouraging. Parker dispatches still quote at $1.60@1.65 ₱ brl., although the feeling, as compared with Wednesday, was a shade easier. There is no inquiry for refined, except for future delivery. March cannot be quoted above 14¼, delivered in Philadelphia, and April at 14¾ @14¾. There will be no shipments to-day, as formed, a single order on the market yesterday for export, which is something unusual, particularly at this season of the year.
Oil barrels quiet and nominally unchanged at $1.65 for countries, and $1.70 for city make.

New York Produce Market.
NEW YORK, March 18.—Butter—Receipts for the week 10,735 pkgs, do: last week 12,465 do same week last year 7,836 do, exports last week, none. Although receipts have shown a weekly decrease for the last month, the supply rather exceeds the expectations of most dealers. This with the moderate demand that has more or less attended the market for the past ten days has imparted a rather tame tone to the situation. Dealers are still obtaining high and profitable prices in the transactions that occur, but there is a very free disposition to sell. The location of good supplies of stock is now pretty well known to buyers, and with our approach to the second Spring month the holders of them without feeling or expressing anxiety, seem quite generally disposed to accept the range we give below for State as it runs. Fancy buyers are no longer disposed to pay 35c for fancy selections; in fact it is questionable if there remains much gilt edged rather here or in the country equal to the fastidious taste of parties who have heretofore bought liberally at that figure. The best remaining Delaware Dairies we have are offered at 46c, Courtland 45 to 47, Chenango 43 to 45 etc. A word here in connection with the extreme rate that has been current for very fancy stock may relieve the anxiety of some of our correspondents who desire some sort of indorsement for what they regard as a fictitious New York quotation. We will simply state that up to the close of last week we can mention a number of prominent firms who would permit us, if necessary, to publish sales in lots numbering 25, 50 or even 100 pkgs at 55c. We know of a single firm whose aggregate sales add up over 70 pkgs since 15c was included in our list. We are aware that a good many owners of early bright butter have not sought for the special trade of selections, but were simply satisfied with the strong and profitable trade that ran out long lines for them without the extra trouble occasioned by careful sorting. Even these pastles will point to 50c as frequently marked in their sales book. Western butter is scarce, and as before, sells upon arrival, with 4½ often quoted for prime solid packed or rolls. Welsh tubs are scarce, which strength ens western. New butter arrives sparingly, the moderate portion of the stocks make will be probably used at intermediate points, both State and Western. New in pails or half tubs is quoted at 40 to 45 for round and tubs.
Cheese—Receipts for the week 4,688 boxes, do: last week 8,677 do, some week last year 1,250 do. Gold closes 110. The cheese market has lost the recent bloom, stock has not worked off as fast as dealers desired, and with moderate receipts after a good export trade the tone is becoming very flat. The stock of cheese has been largely deprived of fine lines, and former buyers now near ones retire when they find it difficult to duplicate recent purchases. There was an attempton the part of some owners to make advance sales off from choice fill the place of fancy, and the result has been to produce a check in trade which will probably hold until stocks are also reduced only their merit in quality.
Eggs—Receipts for the week 16,479 brls, do: last week 15,491 do, same week last year 4,100. There is no revival of trade for consumption that gives sellers the least independence. Receipts are again heavy for the season, and only new laids are weak at the close. There seems to be just enough limed eggs left to do mischief, they are going to some classes of trade that have a free outlet, and as the poor quality prevents retail buying from repetition the whole market is more or less disadvantageously affected. A prominent dealer remarks that it would be more economical at such a time for owners of fresh to secure trashy dismount of limed and destroy it so that it would cease to be a barrier to trade for useful stock. Quotations for fresh State and Penna, 19 to 20—Tribune.

New York Wool Market.
NEW YORK, March 18.—The market this week has opened extremely quiet for all kinds, and to-day we have little business to advise since our last report. There has been some action in fleeces at Boston at last week's rates, but the general opinion among manufacturers is that fine wools are held too high. With any reduction in prices for Cape, a large business could be done for Canada. The dry goods trade is unsatisfactory, manufacturers having little encouragement to purchase beyond actual requirements; and there is no speculative demand whatever in the market. Since Friday last, we note the following sales, viz.: five thousand lb medium washed fleece at 54c, ten thousand lb medium unwashed at 44@45c, one thousand two hundred lb fine washed do at 57c, one thousand two hundred lb Georgia at 42c, three thousand lb scoured at 87c, 500 lb do at 85c, 5,000 lb do at 76@7c, 7c lb scoured Pulled at 56c, 100 bags do, on private terms, 60 bales do at 48@50c, 60 bags do at 46c, 70 bags fine pulled on private terms, twelve thousand lb tub washed on private terms, ten thousand do, California Fall at 32c, ten thousand do, do, at 33½c, one thousand do, do, at 32c, six thousand do, mixed Fall on private terms, twenty five thousand do, Texas on private terms, forty thousand do, do, at 29@30c, twenty five thousand do, do, at 21@23, two thousand do, do at 34½c, ten thousand do Choice Western Texas at 35c, five thousand do, low Texas at 22c, two thousand pounds Black Texas on private terms, 25 bales Mestiza Pulled on private terms, 60 bales unwashed Greek on private terms, twelve thousand pounds Cape at 36½c, one thousand do, do, at 35½c, 25 bales do, at 36½c, and 100 bales do, on private terms.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.
CHICAGO, March 19, 1874.
FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat quiet and weak; No 1 spring $1,26@1,26¼; No 2 $1,18; regular $1,19 fresh spot; $1,18¾@1,18¼ seller March; $1,23¼ seller May; No 3 $1,15; rejected $1,16¼. Corn active; No 2 mixed 61¼c; regular 62¼c strictly fresh spot; 61¼@61¾c seller April; 64¼c seller May. Oats: demand good at full prices; 58¼c; rejected 56½c. Rye steady and in moderate demand; No 1 85@89c. Barley dull; No 1 $1 52 @1 53.
PROVISIONS.—Pork active at $14@14,50 cash; $14.75 seller April; $15 seller May. Lard steady at $9,10 spot; $9.15 seller April. Bulk meats steady; shoulders 5½c; short rib middles and short clear 8¾c spot, loose.
WHISKY—Steady and in moderate demand at 92¾c.

New York.
NEW YORK, March 19.—Cotton quiet and easier; 15¾c. Flour dull and in buyers' favor; superfine western and State $5,85@6,25. Common to good $6,15@6,40; good to choice $6,60@ 6,70. Wheat dull and lower; No 2 spring $1,47 @1,50; No 2 Milwaukee $1,51@1,53. Rye quiet; $1,02. Barley quiet and corn unchanged. Oats a shade lower and more active; mixed western 60@62¼c; white western 62@64c. Hay firm; $1,00@1,06. Groceries quiet. Crude petroleum 6¾@7c; refined 14½@15½c. Pork firm; new mess $16 25. Beef quiet; cut meats dull; clear bellies 10¼c; middles dull; 9¾c. Lard dull; 9¾c. Butter and cheese firm and unchanged. Whisky a shade firmer; 96c.

Cincinnati.
CINCINNATI, March 19.—Cotton firm at 15¾c. Flour quiet and steady. Wheat quiet and steady at $1,45. Corn firmer at 62@67c. Oats steady at 56@58c. Rye steady at $1,03. Barley dull. Oils unchanged. Eggs steady at 13c. Butter steady; choice 38@40c. Cheese firm. Pork firm; country mess $15; city mess $18,12½. Lard firm; steam 9½ spot and buyer March; kettle 9¾@9¾. Whisky declined 2c; good; shoulders 8@6¾@7¾c; clear rib 8¾c; spot 8¾c buyer March, all loose; clear rib boxed at 8¾c; clear scarce at 8¾@8¾c; loose. Bacon active at 6¼@8¾@9c. Whisky steady at 90c.

New Orleans.
NEW ORLEANS, March 19.—Pork in demand and advanced; to arrive $16,50@16,62½; spot $16,34. Bacon in good demand; prices advanced; 7¼@9¾@9¾c. Molasses in good demand; common fermenting 42¾c; centrifugal 50c; rebolled 52c; prime 52c. Corn meal in better demand; $3,70. Oats unchanged. Cotton: demand slack; sales 5,500; prices easier towards the close, but not quotably lower; receipts 5,826; exports: Continent 3,089, Coastwise 20, Great Britain 3,063; stock 273,991 unsold, 169,309.

Milwaukee.
MILWAUKEE, March 19.—Flour steady and in moderate demand at $5,85@6,25. Wheat: demand fair and market firm; No 1 Milwaukee $1,15¾; No 2 $1,12@1,13¾. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No 2 fresh 44c. Corn steady and in moderate demand; No 2 mixed 60c. Rye firm; No 1 82c. Barley quiet and nominal; No 1 $1,60@1,85, No 2 $1,45.

Louisville.
LOUISVILLE, March 19.—Cotton firmer and higher; 15½c. Flour, wheat and rye quiet and unchanged. Pork $15,12½. Bulk meats: shoulders 5¾c; clear rib 8¾c; clear 8¾c. Bacon: shoulders 6¾c; clear rib 9¾c; clear 9¾c. Sugar cured hams 12c. Lard: tierce 9¾; kegs 9¾c. Whisky 90c.

Philadelphia.
PHILADELPHIA, March 19.—Petroleum steady; crude 10¾c; refined 14¾c. Flour quiet and steady. Wheat dull; red $1,62; amber $1,72 @1,75; white $1,80. Rye 94@96c. Corn firm; yellow 73@80c; white 81¼@82c. Oats firm and steady; white 60@62c; mixed 57c. Whisky 97c.

Toledo.
TOLEDO, March 19.—Flour and oats quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet; No 1 white Michigan $1,55; amber $1,54; seller April, seller June; No 1 red $1,54; No 2 do $1,43. Corn steady; high mixed 69c seller March and April; 67c seller May; 68¾c seller June; 69¾c seller July; no grade 63¾c.

Foreign.
LIVERPOOL, March 19.—Cotton active and firmer; middling uplands 8¼d; Orleans 8¼d; sales 18,000; American 7,100; speculation and export 4,000. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Pork 62s 6d. Bacon 30s 3d@30s 6d. Others unchanged.

Baltimore.
BALTIMORE, March 19.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat quiet, firm and unchanged. Corn quiet; mixed western 79@79½c. Oats firm; western 58@60c. Rye dull at 90@92c. Provisions quiet; mess pork $16@16,25. Butter unchanged. Whisky nominal at 96@96½c.

Memphis.
MEMPHIS, March 19.—Cotton easier at 13½ @16c. Flour dull at $5,50@9,25. Corn meal slow at $3,50. Corn: market bare. Oats dull at 58@59c. Hay firm and unchanged. Bran unchanged. Provisions quiet and unchanged.

Oswego.
OSWEGO, March 19.—Wheat quiet; white Canada nominally $1,80. Corn dull at 80c. Barley quiet.

Cleveland.
CLEVELAND, O., March 19.—Grain and petroleum dull and unchanged. Corn and oats firm and unchanged.

Nashville.
NASHVILLE, March 19.—Cotton firm at 13¼@14¼c. Flour, grain and provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky firm; 95c.

Live Stock.
NEW YORK, March 19.—Beeves: receipts 1,370; making 3,020 for three days, against 2,175 same time last week, offerings mainly native steers of common to extra quality; three days of warm wet weather operated to weaken the market; trade dull at a decline of about ½c on qualities used by wholesale slaughterers; fat bulls 5c live weight; poor native steers and ordinary Cherokee cattle 10¾c; common to fancy native steers 10¾@13c; latest transactions were worst for sellers. Sheep: arrivals 3,100; making 6,800 for three days, against 5,050 same time last week; quality common to good; demand small and market dull, with a downward tendency; sales at 6¾@8¾c; mostly 7¼@8c. Swine: receipts 2,700, making 5,600 for three days, against 16,900 same time last week; none on sale alive; dressed firm at 7¾@7¾c city; 7@7½c western; all light weights.
BUFFALO, March 19.—Cattle—Receipts, including 17 cars reported to arrive, 1,541; total for the week 4,896; market slow and dull, ½c off yesterday's prices; sales 275 Illinois steers, 879 to 1,473 lbs, $5,20@6,40; 108 Canada stockers, 838 to 916 lbs, $4,12½@4,35. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 900; total for the week, 4,100; market slow for want of stock; sales 361; Ohio sheep, 83¾ lbs, $6,68¾. Hogs—Receipts, including reported arrivals, 4,100; total for the week, 14 200, against 17,000 last week. Market dull; but a few good hogs in pens; Yorkers, $5,00@5,50; heavy, $5,50@5,75.
CHICAGO, March 18.—Cattle: receipts 2,560; fairly active, firm and unchanged; fair to choice shipping steers $4,75@5,75; extra $5,85@6; stockers and feeders $3,25@4,65; shipments 2,600. Hogs: receipts 900; market fairly active, firmer and 10c higher; common $4,50@4,75; good to choice $5@5,60; extra assorted $5,65 @5,85; shipments 11,000. Sheep: receipts 1,100; less active but prices steady; $6@7 for good to choice; shipments 1,800.

SCRAP IRON, &c.
W. J. HAMMOND.
DEALER IN
WROUGHT AND CAST IRON,
Wrought Turnings, Cast Turnings, Old Rail Road, Locomotive Tyre, Old Car and Driving Wheels, Old Boilers,
BRASS COPPER, LEAD AND ZINC.
W. J. HAMMOND,
Corner Eleventh and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh Pa.

SPECIAL NOTICES.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Drs. Jordan and Davieson
Beg to inform their friends, patients, and the public generally, that owing to their increase of practice they are compelled, reluctantly, to discontinue their branch office in this city, and in future are to be consulted only at their head office,
1625 Filbert Street, Philadelphia.
Just published: "Practical Observations on Nervous Debility and Premature Decay," being a synopsis of Lectures delivered at the great Institute of Anatomy, 867 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, to which is added an important essay on MARRIAGE, the whole illustrated with numerous interesting cases from actual practice. This interesting work will be forwarded

HOME NEWS.

Letters Held for Postage March 17.

Miss Hattie Levi, Pittsburgh, Pa., 2c; Mary Marks, Pittsburgh, Pa., 2c; Maggie McFadden, Buena Vista, Pa., 1c; J. H. Smith & Son, Franklin, Pa., 3c; V. F. Volker, Verners Station, Pa., 3c; Johnston H. Wood, Petrolia, Pa., 3c.

E. C. NEGLEY, P. M.

The Fourth Ward Allegheny Engine House.

Last year Allegheny Councils purchased a lot of ground on Sandusky street, on which it was proposed to erect a new engine house for the Columbia Company this year, but the Committee on City Property intend submitting a resolution at the next meeting of Councils, authorizing them to rent the dwelling house on the Sandusky street lot to some person for one year.

If this resolution is adopted it will postpone the building of the new engine house for a year.

Cambria Iron Works.

The Miners' Association of Johnstown met on Tuesday evening, and concluded to cease working for the Cambria Iron Company, on the grounds that the wages now being paid will not justify them in continuing on at present rates. They demand as their basis a sliding scale of one cent for each dollar the rail is quoted at per ton. Latterly, they have been receiving nine mills on the dollar. The action of the miners includes not only the men employed in the ore and coal mines of the Cambria Company, but those who have been working for operatives who are engaged in supplying coal for domestic uses throughout the city.

Bold Robbery.

One of the boldest robberies that has ever occurred in Allegheny took place in that city yesterday. About four o'clock Mrs. Patterson, who resides at No. 54 Montgomery avenue, had occasion to walk to the front door and then go up stairs to the next story. As she was going up, she met a young man, a stranger, coming down. She asked him what he wanted and what he was doing there. He gave her no answer, but ran down as quick as possible and out upon the street. Mrs. Patterson at once suspected he was a thief, and ran to the door and called to several parties to stop him, but he succeeded in making his escape. On making an examination, Mrs. Patterson found that he had stolen a gold watch and chain and several other valuable articles of jewelry. The thief had evidently tried the front door, and finding it unlocked had entered the house, and after searching the rooms was just making off with the jewelry when he was discovered.

The Champion Mud District.

The mud on Carson street, Thirty-fourth ward, is of such consistency and so profuse in quantity that in some places it was running into the cellars and ground floors of the houses yesterday afternoon. People were engaged during the afternoon in building dykes of cinders in front of their premises in order to turn the inundation, and now they are seriously contemplating a petition to the Fire Commission to the end that an engine may be sent to pump out the liquid real estate. Anxious parents heretofore intent only on keeping their interesting offsprings from wandering within drowning distance of the river are now in a quandary, as the stream of water on one side and the creek of mud on the other, are equi distant from the domicils, and the difference in drowning qualities are about even, with the advantage in depth in favor of the latter. The youngsters cannot be kept in doors all the time without injuring their health, and the matter will, of necessity, soon resolve itself into a question of preference as to whether they consider the pleasures attendant on being drowned in the river more desirable than a similar luxury indulged in through the medium of mud.

CAN'T AGREE.

The Prospective Race Between Coulter and Brown not to be Arranged.

A dispatch received from New York last night says that the representatives of the oarsmen, Brown, of Halifax, and Coulter, of Pittsburgh, cannot agree. Brown is willing to row for $2,000 at any place in the United States, outside of New York state, or for $1,000 in Nova Scotia. Coulter will row for $1,000 at Lake Saratoga or Toronto; so for the present the race is off.

SMOTHERED TO DEATH.

Fire this Morning and Loss of Life.

This morning at one o'clock an alarm of fire was sounded from box 67, Penn avenue and Thirty-second street. It was occasioned by a fire being discovered in a saloon near the forks of the road, on Thirty-first street. A number of frame buildings were destroyed. A man, whose name we could not learn was smothered, as well as a dog. At three o'clock this morning it was under control, but the lateness of the hour, prevents us from giving particulars.

THE NEW MAN.

Mr. David Reed, the Acceptable Individual.

By reference to our special, and associated press telegraphic dispatches this morning it will be seen, that there is a prospect for an amicable adjustment of the United States District Attorney trouble. The gentleman given out, as the "selected" one for the position, is Mr. David Reed, one of our best known lawyers. Mr. Reed in the early part of the canvass, was booked by his friends for the position, but did not seem to be pressing the matter himself, and was lately regarded as withdrawn. The dispatches however, explain matters and need no comment. Mr. Reed stands high as a lawyer and a gentleman, and should he, as now seems to be the drift, be appointed, he would fill the office acceptably.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Burning of the "Beaver Radical" Office.

A fire broke out early yesterday morning in the large three story building situated on Third street, Beaver, owned by Hon. M. S. Quay, Secretary of the Commonwealth. The hour at which the fire commenced was unfavorable and before it was discovered had made such progress that its suppression was impossible. The result was the building and the greater part of the contents were destroyed and a large loss entailed. From the sources of information at hand we are enabled to state the losses as follows: Owners of the *Argus and Radical* $1,500; Orr & Cooper $5,000; D. L. Imbrie $500; J. R. Harrah $500; M. S Quay $15,000 on the building; Masons and Odd Fellows, not yet estimated. Mr. Quay is said to be fully insured, and the *Argus and Radical* to the extent of $5,000.

JOHNNY ROBINSON CAPTURED.

He is Caught in the Cellar of a Saloon in the Diamond.

It will be remembered that some months ago the notorious Johnny Robinson, in a fit of drunkenness, attacked and attempted to shoot Alderman McMasters, and was only prevented from carrying his murderous freak into execution by the prompt action of the Alderman in knocking him down with a chair. The offender was arrested, and information for felonious assault made. Bail was entered by Mr. Evan Jones in the sum of $1,800, but Robinson failed to appear at the proper time to answer.

Yesterday it became known that he was in the city, and a process from the Court of Quarter Sessions was issued for his arrest. Detective Dressler started out in quest of the prisoner last evening and tracked him to the saloon in market alley, but just as the officer was about to go in to take his man, Robinson slipped out and saw him and beat a hasty retreat into the building again. Policemen Kennedy, Lyons and Hoffmyer were summoned and placed on guard, at the points of exit while Dressler made an examination of the premises. After a thorough search he was discovered lurking in the cellar and at once taken into custody. Robinson went along quietly, and reposes his manly form in the county jail awaiting the disposition of the Court.

HITTING BACK.

The Allegheny Board of Poor Directors—They Don't Propose to be Wiped Out—The Give a Return Blow to Councils.

A special meeting of the Allegheny Board of Directors of the Poor was held last evening for the purpose of discussing the abolishment of the Board, as proposed by the resolutions adopted at the last meeting of the City Councils.

The following members were present: Messrs. Grubbs, Riggs, Morrison, Dean, Walters.

The Chairman stated the object of the meeting. The members then proceeded to discuss the matter.

Mr. Riggs was very indignant. He thought it was not right that the Board should be abolished, when there was no definite reason for doing so.

Mr. Grubbs thought that Councils had no right to order the abolishment of the Board. They had no right to interfere.

Mr. Dean said that the Board was not amenable to the Councils, but to the people, and Council had no right to order its abolishment.

Mr. Reed said he didn't like the idea of being kicked out, but when he did go out of the office he occupied, he desired to leave it with honor, although he was not particularly anxious to be a Director of the Poor.

Mr. Walters stated that he didn't think it was the intention of Councils to abolish the Board. He thought the resolutions adopted by Councils directing the City Solicitor to prepare a draft of an act for the abolishment of the Board, was considered a joke by Council. Besides it was too late now to give the proper notice and get the act passed through the Legislature this session, as such a bill would come under the head of "special Legislation."

The remainder of the board acquiesced in the opinion of Mr. Walters, and they were about to dismiss the matter, when Mr. Reed submitted the following:

Whereas, At the last meeting of the City Council, a resolution was offered in consequences of a personal ill feeling by some members of Council toward certain members of the Board of Directors of the Poor to abolish the Board and place the power now vested in them in the Councils; and

Whereas, It is an admitted fact that the Councils as they are constituted, are entirely too large, and the business entrusted to their care could be better managed if they were to consist of about one-sixth their number, and

Whereas, The Board of Directors of the Poor are elected by the citizens of their respective wards in the same manner as the members of Council, therefore be it

Resolved, By the Board of Directors of the Poor that the solicitor of the Board be requested to prepare an act of Assembly abolishing the Councils and requesting the Legislature to elect 7 trustees to take charge of the affairs of the city of Allegheny; and that they be vested with all the power of Councils.

The resolutions were adopted.

Mr. Riggs moved that a copy of these resolutions be submitted to councils. The motion was not adopted.

The same gentleman submitted a resolution, to the effect that if certain parties, who are active in the movement for the abolishment of the Board, would come forward and lift deeds of Poor Farm lots purchased by them the Board would feel gratified. Adopted.

Adjourned.

PITTSBURGH CONFERENCE.

The Annual Gathering of the M. E. Preachers—The Rural Town of Blairsville Invaded by a Ministerial Host—The Hospitality of the People Liberally Manifested—First and Second Days' Proceedings of the Conference.

BLAIRSVILLE, PA., March 18, 1874.

The Pittsburgh Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met in this place this morning at nine o'clock. The church was crowded with the ministers and citizens of the town. Many ladies were observed in the audience, and the attendance indicated the general interest taken in the proceedings.

Religious services were conducted by Bishop Foster, Dr. W. Cox, and Rev. T. M. Hudson. This is the fifty third year of Father Hudson's membership in the Conference.

The roll was then called by the former Secretary, Rev. Dr. I. C. Pershing. The Conference is a very large body, consisting of three hundred members, nearly all of whom answered to their names.

Dr. Pershing was re-elected Secretary by acclamation. The Doctor has served the Conference in this capacity for a long time. He is a capital Secretary, and richly deserves the position assigned him. Revs. J. R Mills, I. A. Pearce and N. G. Miller were selected as Assistant Secretaries.

The Secretary then read off the names of the several Standing Committees, all of which was confirmed by the Conference. They are as follows:

Board of Stewards—Ministerial—Revs. R. T. Miller, L. McGuire, A. B Castle, W. B Watkins, J. J. M'Ilyar, T. N. Boyle, J. M. Carr, J. S. Bracken, J. H. Conkle, J. D. Vail, J. W. Foute.

Laymen—V. Harding, J. H. Nobles, T. C. Dixon, J. Cooper, A. G. Williams, R. Robinson, J. Hunter, C. N. Allen, A. W. Shippman, T. T. Hanlan, M. McDaniels.

Committee on Church Extension—Revs. T. M. McCleary, R. Hamilton, M. J. Montgomery, A. H Norcross, J. A. Miller, A. E. Ward, W. P Turner, H. B. Edwards, W. F. Lauck, L. B King, J. Dillon.

On Education—Revs. S. Wakefield, A. J. Endsley, S M. Vernon, C. W. Smith, E. Edison, B. Bearsell, A. M. Freshwater, A. R. Chapman, H. C. Beacom, R. B. Mansell.

On Pittsburgh Christian Advocate—Rev's. S. P. Wolf, N. P. Kerr, J. L. Deems, C. McCaslin, C. W. Miller, J Stevens, W. F. Smith, E B. Webster, J. F. Huddleson, E. Hingsly, J. Mansel.

On Sunday School Union—Rev's. J. R. Roller, J. R. Mills, S Y Kennedy, J. R. Keys, J. E Starkey, D. A. Pearce, D. C. Knowles, J. Leadhill, D. A. M'Creary.

On Parsonages—J. Coyle, J. M. Bray, L. Payne, T. Wanderson, J. R. Cooper, W. R Barcus, M. M Sweeny, J. Huston, N. G. Miller, J. M Swan, T. W. Vertican.

On Bible Cause—Revs. S. E. Strahl, W. P. Blackburn, E. Williams, W. A. Stuart, J. P Jones, M. L. Weekly, M. J. Slutts, J. H. Hollingshead, M. M. Eaton, J. Shaw.

On Freedmen—Revs. G. W. Crannage, S. H Cravens, A. P. Leonard, W. D Sease, J. A. Dukes, W. W. Keeler, J. Wright, G. W. Dennis, A. V. Galbraith, H. H. Pershing, D. Gordon.

On State of the Church—Revs. T. M Hudson, G. W. Baker, J. H. Mc. Crook, D. M. Hollister, J. W. Baker, O. N. Hartshorn, A. Scott, J. H. Dean, W. Gamble, G. G. Waters, W. A. Davidson.

On Memoirs—Revs. W. Lynch, J. L. Deems, D. L. Dumpsey, J. L. Siffley, H. L. Chapman, W. Hunter.

On Public Worship and Anniversaries—Revs. H. Sinsabaugh, J. Grant.

On Temperance—Revs. W. H. Locke, J. Q A. Miller, C. H Feitt, J. H. Rogers, W. H Vergoin, G. B. Hudson, W. Johnson, T. H Wilkinson, W. H. Roup, J. C. High, I. N. Baird.

On Centenary—Revs. J. Connor, W. Peregoy, D. Rhoads, W. N. Webster, M. S. Kendig, Jos Hollingshead, C. Castle, W. Smith, J. Steuer, T. S. Hodgson, G. A. Lowman.

On Tracts—Revs J. W. Weaver, J. A. Hollister, H. M Rador, C H Elwards, T. Patterson, J. J. Hays, J. T. Riley, J. B. Gray, W. Darbey, H. W. Stewart, I. S Haines.

Bethel—Revs. F. I. Swaney, J. C. Russel, N. B Stewart, J. B Williams, S. W. Davis, W. D Stevens, M. B. Pugh, R Jordan, J. H. White, John Carlton.

On Missions—The Presiding Elders.

Publishing Committee—Revs. J. Horner, I. C. Pershing.

Auditing Committee—Revs. R. Morrow, A. J. Rich, W. Brown.

On Postoffices—Revs. M. J. Stiffey, W. I. McGill, N. Davis.

Ladies and Pastors Christian Union—Revs. J. W. Baker, J. R Mills, M. McK. Garret, J. J. Jackson, S. Baker, E. R. Jones, S. Crouse, M. C. Grimes, T. S Hatfield.

On Book and Periodical Accounts—Revs. H. J. Smith, G. H Henry, A. W. Butts, J. W. Pershing, George Orbin, G. W. Swift, G. D Spencer, D. H. Stevenson, C. W. Miller, J. A. Swan, N. G Worthington.

Mr. Phillips, one of the Agents of the New York Book Concern, was introduced and made a statement, showing that the Concern is doing a good business.

The following supernumeraries were continued: Henry Long, Rev. Abram Rich, Israel Dallas, T. Davidson. R Morrow was made effective. S Franklin was changed to superannuated. The following were laid over for the present: Revs. C. W Scott, M. W. Dallas, Jno. E. Moore and John Ekay.

The following were continued on the superannuated list, viz: Rev. S. Lewis, J. H. Miller, R. Boyd, Z H. Coston, P. McGowan, P. Cook, W. Arthery, H. J. Clark, A. Jackson, J. L. Read, C. Morrison, J. H Ebbert, L. Petty, B. F. Sandhi, H. Groves, C. Jakson, T. Wiginberry, J. V. Yarnall, R. Hopkins, A. Baker, J. Pullips, P. H McCue, H McCall, T. C. McClure, J. P Saddler, T. M. Hudson, J. W. Shirer, J. McCarty. Rev. J. S. Wakefield was changed to effective.

The hour of adjournment having arrived, the Conference adjourned until Thursday morning at 8½ o'clock A. M.

NOTES.

1. The annual gathering of the preachers of a Conference is, to them, a season of great interest. There is much hand-shaking, and many pleasant greetings. The tolls and triumphs of the year, and, in some cases, the sufferings and sorrows, too, are rehearsed. It is a sort of preachers' vacation to be enjoyed; and it is not unimproved. Many a pleasant joke and hearty laugh is indulged in.

2. At the roll-call this morning, when the names of four of the preachers were called, the response was "dead." Two of them, they Joshua Monroe, a man full of years and honors; David Hess, a man full of faith and of the Holy Ghost, eloquent and powerful in prayer; John McIntyre, of sweet and gentle spirit; and John S. Lemon, a man of vigorous intellect, and earnest appeal.

3. The appearance of the Conference is not easily described. It is composed of men of all ages, running from seventy down to twenty. Many of their faces are intelligent, and betoken men of active brains and hands. Razors are not largely in demand, nor do wig-makers find much occasion for their vocation. The tailors have done good service.

4. The church in which the Conference is held is a substantial brick building, comfortably finished and furnished, capable of accommodating five hundred people.

5. Blairsville bears the marks of age. It is, however, growing in the suburbs. Some rather pretty residences have been recently built. The people are staid and substantial, and are just now showing a commendable degree of hospitality in entertaining so large a number of ministers.

AMICUS.

SECOND DAY.

BLAIRSVILLE, Thursday, March 19, 1874

Last night the anniversary of the Freedmen's Aid Society was held. The speakers were Drs. Rust, Haven and McCabe.

This morning at the appointed hour the Conference assembled. First half hour devoted to religious exercises conducted by Rev. J. Coll.

Marion W. Dallas was made effective.

Joseph I. Wright, Cassius M. Westlake, Sylvanus Lane, Theodore N. Eaton, John A. Wright, William H. Bider, William D. Starkey, S. Kneeland H. Appleton were received into full connection in the Conference.

Marcellus D Lichleiter, Thompson F. Pershing, Aaron H Miller, Winnet Bedall, Samuel P. Mark, Isaac K. Rader, Robert S. Ross, James W. Rankin and Luther Timperlake were continued on trial.

Chaplain McCabe, Dr. E. O. Haven J Graham, and Rev. Mr. Sikes were in rodused to the Conference.

Dr. Rust represented the Freedmen's Aid Society before the Conference. He was funny, vivacious and intensely earnest. He convulsed the whole house with laughter. He was exceedingly happy in his hits and illustrations. His address was a complete success.

He was followed by Dr. E. O. Haven, who represented the Educational Society of the church. He is a very thoughtful man, and of much more than ordinary ability. He is a good speaker. He presented his cause very ably. He showed that though the Educational Board is but two years old, yet it has already accumulated one hundred thousand dollars, now on interest. From this fund young men preparing for the ministry are receiving aid. Forty young men and two young ladies are already on this beneficiary list.

Dr. Ellis presented the interests of the Bible cause.

By request Chaplain McCabe sang the new temperance song, "Battle Hymn of the Crusade," written by Dr. Hunter. The whole audience joined in the chorus. The singing was grand. A collection of $100 was the result.

Edward J. Smith, William M. McGrew, E. M. Williams, Mahlon J. Slutts, Hugh W. Stewart, William R. Barens, Henry M. Rader, William Paregoy, J. A. Hunter, Alvin V. Galbraith, Reuin B. Mansell, William Wilson, Martin Piggott and John D. Wilson were continued on trial.

Conference adjourned. AMICUS.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—Hernandez Foster, who has been highly entertaining the patrons of the Opera House during the present week in his amusing character of *Monday*, will come in for a benefit this evening, and the "Jack Harkaway" will be the attraction. *Monday* is immensely popular with theatre goers, and will no doubt have a full house for his benefit to night.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The entertainments given by Carneross & Dixey's Minstrels are brilliant from first to last every evening, and the audiences in a regular round of applause, for no sooner will one droll specimen of humanity or inspired comicality be moved from the stage than another makes his appearance. Another attractive programme this evening.

LIBRARY HALL.—The Holman English Opera Company rendered "La Grand Duchesse" last evening very elegantly. The audience was the largest and most fashionable in attendance during the week, and the performers did their very best. The company play at Canton, Ohio, this evening, to the favorable consideration of whose opera-goers we commend it.

For Beautiful Silverwares,

and superlatively elegant French Black Marble Clocks, and ladies Gold Watches and Chains of very superior quality and beauty, go to Geo. W. Biggs, No. 159 Smithfield street.

THE TRANS-ALLEGHENY CANAL.

Convention of the Friends of the Project—The Opening Addresses and Preliminary Business—Uniting the Ohio and Potomac Rivers—The Evening Session.

The Trans-Allegheny Canal Convention convened in Lafayette Hall at noon yesterday. The object of the gathering is to give those interested in connecting the Atlantic seaboard with the Ohio valley, by means of water communication, an opportunity to publicly advocate and advance their project and with this in view the towns and cities on the line of the proposed canal have sent delegations to take part in the proceedings. The meeting yesterday was not so large as the friends of the coming great "water way" could have wished and enthusiasm did not appear to be the order of the day. Nevertheless the couple of hundred persons present are sufficient to give the country a fair idea of the magnitude of the scheme and its important bearing in the commerce and manufactures of the sections which must necessarily be affected by the completion of the canal.

The intention originally was to have the Hon. Montgomery Blair preside, but owing to the fact that he is engaged in the trial of an important case in Washington City, his services were necessarily dispensed with and the Convention was called to order by Frank Cowan, Esq.

The Hon. John Ritchie, of Cumberland, was chosen chairman by acclamation. The gentleman proceeded to acknowledge the honor in an address in which he pointed out the necessity for the canal, and how inadequate our present means of transportation are to move the immense millions of tons of surplus productions which are known to be annually raised in twelve alone of the interior States. Said the speaker: I think Mr. Sedgwick (the engineer) will be able to demonstrate the entire practicability, and it is extraordinary when we reflect that the opportunity which is presented to us now, in comparison to that presented by other routes, which are regarded as feasible and are considered within the range of Congressional favor, but when I contemplate the enterprise of a community like this, I believe that if there were no water to be obtained, that it is within the range of possibility that communication could be effected anyhow. The fact is, I don't know that water has been a strong element in your prosperity anyhow. The name of Monongahela is as distinguished in other relations as in connection with water. I do not think you require anything more than a respectable fog at all events to supply the necessary moisture. When I saw you drawing cars up an incline plain that looked more like a balloon ascension than prosaic travel; when I saw your steamboats, like rabbits, throwing back their ears and darting under the bridges, I thought there was hardly any limit to the capabilities of this people.

W. D Moore, Esq., was introduced, and on behalf of the Reception Committee of this city, delivered an address of welcome.

Henry W. Hoffman, Esq., of Cumberland, then arose and stated that he had been requested by the Maryland delegation to reply on their behalf to the generous reception extended by the citizens of Pittsburgh. He regretted the absence of their distinguished fellow citizen, Judge Blair, because there was something about him that augured success in any project he undertook. He recalled a circumstance a few years ago, when in an interview with Mr. Lincoln, he said there was a trait in the Blair family he admired—no matter how many times they were defeated, they did not whine as whipped curs, but fought on until they got to the top.

Col. Porter, of Westmoreland, Gen. Ross, of Somerset, and Hon. J. K. Moorhead, of Pittsburgh, were added to the list of Vice Presidents.

A committee of nine was appointed to prepare resolutions to be reported at a subsequent meeting, and the following gentlemen selected: E C. Pechin, Hon. John H. Gordon, Hon. A. P. Gorman, Hon. Patrick Hammill, Hon. A. W. Hoffman, John D. Roddy, N. J. Bigley, C. A. Dravo, G. H. Thurnton.

A list of the delegates was then prepared and handed to the Secretary, after which the Convention adjourned until evening.

The Evening Session.

The Convention reconvened at eight o'clock last evening, when Hon. J. H. Ritchie called the meeting to order. Mr. Abiel McKay was chosen Associate Secretary.

Col. Sedgwick read his report of the survey he had made of a proposed route across the mountains for the canal. It was a difficult enterprise and one of the most difficult ever undertaken. Two canals of this nature had been passed by Congress, but vetoes had been made against them by the Presidents. In 1823 Congress appointed a committee to make surveys for canals and roads that would be most beneficial to transport army supplies and the United States mails. The line of the Pennsylvania and Beaver canals were surveyed for, at that time, and the Chesapeake and Kanawha rivers surveyed in 1826. At that time several routes were entered across the mountains, including the Mill Creek and Deep Creek routes. It was found that the Mill Creek was 400 feet lower than the Deep Creek route.

THE COMPARISON OF THOSE ROUTES.

was carefully made at the time, and their feasibility clearly shown. The water supply had been carefully studied at that time as well as now. Also, some fifty years ago railroads came into prominence, and it was found that railways could be built across the mountains as well as through valleys. Now, when the public finds the heavy expense of sustaining railways, and one ton of dead weight is carried for every ton of freight, some cheaper method is looked for. A route leading along the Kanawha river and along the Castleman above Salisbury was surveyed. In this route there would be but five miles of tunnel. The result of this was, that, instead of leading into the Piney river, a tunnel could be dug to the Castleman river. This route is 180 feet higher than the Will's Creek route.

This canal would be one hundred and fifty-six miles from Pittsburgh to Washington, and as there is a project in progress of slackwater navigation to Connellsville, there remains but one hundred miles of canal to be built. The cost of a feeder now would be 25 per cent. greater than made in 1823. When they made their estimate it was $8,000,000 from Georgetown to Cumberland, not reckoning incidentals, and when it was completed ten years after it cost $11,000,000, but it was larger and changed from the original plans.

THE COST OF THE TUNNEL

five miles in length, would be near $6,000,000. The difference in changing the routes as he had suggested made a saving of some $2,000,000.

In regard to the practicability of the canal there are three prominent points, all depending on the sufficiency of water supply.

Lockage was one: each additional lock made a longer delay in time of transportation; the canal is not impracticable because of ascent. You can construct the canal if you have the water. You can construct locks and the route. If water is found, it is practicable. If the number of locks is so great that it will make the expense of transportation too great, then some other mode is preferable.

The valley of the Castleman river lies 1,000 feet lower than the summit of the mountain on a level plateau. The area covered is about 60 square miles. The annual tonnage carried by the Erie canal, 70 feet wide, is little over 3,500,000 tons through East and West per annum. The Cumberland coal basin is likely to be exhausted in twenty-five years.

The first basin is only twenty miles further from the market than the other, and the extension could be made in the future at little cost, comparatively.

THE ERIE CANAL

carries two-thirds as much freight in the course of a year as all the railroad lines in the country, and it must be because the rates are lower; but this cannot be said of it in winter, and there freights are higher and the heavy produce does not pay for transportation.

By the construction of the canal, freight to Georgetown would be but two dollars per ton, while it is five dollars now. If the canal was constructed by private enterprise, it would pay in the saving of freight and the cost of products to the consumer. The fact of the construction and the rapid improvement in railroad construction, has caused canal improvements to be overlooked, but improvements have been made and inclines, the same almost as the inclined plane railways, with water boxes, have been used for raising the boats. It is merely taking the boat to a higher elevation of water. In using these elevations, each one would save the use of eight locks of eight feet lift each, and the construction of the canal with these planes would cost $16,000,000. The plane would be turned by the turbine motor, and would use about as much water as a lock at the summit. If steam were used not so much water would be needed. The James river and Kanawha canal would only have the Ohio river as a feeder, and would not keep the advantages of this canal. The difference between the two canals to the seaboard would be 140 miles in favor of the Trans Allegheny. There is no line of ocean steamers south of Baltimore, and it is well known how difficult it would be to make new markets. He thought there was nothing to deter the American people from constructing this canal as it was practically feasible.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, Mr. Pigeon, then reported as follows:

Whereas, The establishment of additional cheap water transportation lines from the West to the East, is one of the imperative demands of the day, and it is now apparent from the growth of the country, that such lines must be constructed, and

Whereas, The Ohio river is with the Mississippi, a water route already provided by the hand of nature from the East to the West, with the exception of 324 miles to be artificially constructed, and

Whereas, Of this 324 miles the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal is now in operation 184 miles, leaving but 140 miles to be made, and

Whereas, This Youghiogheny river for a distance of 50 miles being a part of this water line, there is left but 90 miles of canal to be built to complete the route so much needed by the agricultural, mining and other industrial interests to the whole country, and

Whereas, In the pressing demand of the nation for cheap transporting every day that the conferring of that blessing can be hastened is as an important consideration as the cost, to the end that the saving of freight may repay the expense; therefore,

Resolved, That the construction of this 90 miles of canal, shown by late government surveys and reports to be entirely practicable, is a matter of short a period of time, and so small a cost in comparison with any other proposed route as to demand of Congress such immediate action as will insure the speedy completion of this great national water line.

Resolved, That as the early establishment of this route will cheapen to every consumer the price of its food, to every manufacturer the cost of his material, and increase to every farmer the profits of his labor, that we appeal to the people of the East and of the West to help us in urging upon Congress the completion of this great central link between the seaboard and the West.

Resolved, That the President is hereby requested promptly to convene the Committee on Representation heretofore appointed, for the presentation by them of this subject to Congress, and the President pro tem. do appoint an additional committee of nine to prepare an address to be presented to Congress in this behalf, and to co-operate with the first named committee in furthering the objects of this Convention.

Resolved, That when this Convention adjourns it adjourns to meet in the city of Washington on the 23d day of April, 1874.

It was moved to adopt the preamble as presented.

Mr. James Pigeon then made a brief speech. He regretted the indifference with which the business men had looked on this enterprise, which is much to the benefit of the city of Pittsburgh. He considered this the greatest enterprise now before the country. It is impossible to estimate upon its benefits. There is evidence that it will pay. The whole country could afford to contribute the

$25,000,000 REQUIRED

for its construction. $217,000,000 could be saved from the transportation of the 100,000,000 tons of coal in the Salisbury region alone, the smallest basin of all. The canal would bring wealth. Pittsburgh would be far more marked through it in the future than it has been in the past. It is a benefit to the country. It appeals to us as a local interest, as an interest to Pittsburgh and to the whole country.

Gen. Moorehead seconded the adoption of the resolutions and he rose to apologize for Pittsburgh. It was unnecessary for him to discuss the matter of the benefits of this project. Fifty years ago when Pennsylvania projected her canal system and railroads were talked of, he read about railroads and was afraid they were going to ruin the canals.

Mr Clark 50 years ago said that canals, would have to carry the heavy freights and railroads passengers and light freights. He predicted that some of the

CANALS WOULD BE RE OPENED

as a matter of necessity to the railroads, to carry heavy freights. The heavy freights of the country must be carried in the cheapest way and that can only be done by water.

Col. Painter made some remarks as did Mr. J. H. Gordon, of Cumberland, Md.

Mr. Geo. H. Thurston thought that every citizen of Pittsburgh ought to be interested in this matter. He had seen this city grow from somewhat a small city to the manufacturing metropolis of the United States. Pittsburgh has built up herself a name over the entire world. But she could to-day, without having taken advantage of her immense resources. The growth of this city has only been commensurate with the growth of the West.

Mr. Arthur Kirk made a short speech and said that he was one of thirteen who sat listening to an explanation on the benefits of the telegraph, by Prof. Morse, many years ago.

Mr. Jefferson read a table of statistics of the business done on the Ohio river in 1872.

The resolutions were then adopted.

THE COMMITTEE.

The following gentlemen were then appointed the committee: Messrs. Geo. H. Thurston, N J. Bigley, H. M. Hoffman, E. C. Peshin, John S. Roddy, R. P. Gorman and Frank Cowan.

On motion, Genl. J. K. Moorhead, was added to that committee.

As it had reached a late hour, a vote of thanks was tendered the Connellsville Railroad for courtesies extended to members of the convention, and to Mr. J. H. Ritchie, President, and the officers who presided, after which the convention adjourned to meet in Washington, D. C., April 23d, next.

THE COURTS.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

Ackley vs. steamer Hercules, in admiralty. George W. Cowan and J. B. Sheriff & Co. were allowed to intervene.

The following bankruptcy business was transacted:

On petition of assignee an order was made for the examination of C. B. Carpenter, of Lucerne county, before Register Willard.

J. W. Snook vs. G. W. Lapp, of Clinton county, the usual order waived and consents to adjudication. Referred to Register Smith, of Tioga.

In the matter of C. S. Culp, of Westmoreland county, Marshal Hall as provisional assignee, reported the sale of certain personal property, which was approved and the assignee directed to pay the residue into the registery of the Court.

A rule was granted on Malcom Hay, Esq., assignee of Duncan Keith to show cause why he should not sue out a writ of error in the case of Dallas vs. Keith in the Court of Common Pleas of Armstrong County and have judgement revived. Returnable on the 30th inst.

S. S. Walters & Co. vs. J. H. Harmon, of Armstrong County, jury demanded and trial granted.

District Court.

(Before Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick.)

Brown vs. Reiter, heretofore reported. the jury returned a verdict yesterday for plaintiff as follows: Fifty cents and costs of suit, and in the matter of malicious provocation $750.

Leon and Ferguson vs. Everson Graff & Co., action to recover balance due for building the brick work of a furnace in Westmoreland County. On trial.

Huckenstein vs. Kelcher, action to determine the right to use a road leading to plaintiff quarry in Allegheny and which defendant has closed up. On trial.

Trial List for To day.

Snyder & Co., vs. Hostetter, et. al.

Miller vs. Fitzsimmons, et. al.

Chisholm vs. Buente.

Dickson vs. Allegheny City.

Forsyth vs. McAnulty.

Adler Rosenberger & Co., vs. Hart.

Anderson vs. O'Leary.

Hall et. al. vs. Chomlours.

Huckenstein vs. Rebeck Bros.

Martin & Co. vs. Hulbert & Lamar.

Court of Common Pleas.

[Before Judges Sterret and Stowe.]

Devoe and wife vs. Boyd & Son, action to recover for injuries sustained by Mrs. Devoe in falling through a plank walk in front of a building at Fifth avenue and Market street, which defendants were building. Verdict for plaintiff for $1,500.

Melissa Thomas vs. Alex. Thomas, and Alex. Thomas vs. Melissa Thomas, libels in divorce, the jury returned verdicts in favor of Mrs. Thomas in both cases.

Faughner vs. Dilworth et al., action in ejectment, the plaintiff took a non-suit.

Fowler, Sheriff, etc. vs. Ott on a mechanic's lien, the jury was out at adjournment.

Miller & Ellis vs. Reidenbach & Co., was called immediately before the session closed and will be tried this morning.

The bond of W. L. Durant, assignee of A. J. Stelle, in voluntary bankruptcy, was presented and approved.

Trial List for To-day.

Kernaghan vs. Dihbridge & Son.

McMaghan vs. McCallister.

Ackley vs. Dilworth, Jr.

Fry, trustee, vs. Everson.

Wiggart et al. vs. Kauffman.

Hamlin vs. Bingler.

Holmes vs. Forepaugh.

Gillespie & Co. vs. Penna. R. R. Co.

Richardson vs. Hubbard.

Gainsford vs. Laying et al.

Cable vs. Cable.

Graff vs. Uhlman & Son.

Fass vs. Middendorf.

Criminal Court.

[Before Judge Collier.]

In the case of Stewart, Wilson, Duff, Powell and Rogers, charged with burglary, all the defendants were found guilty, and Duff and Powell, two boys, recommended to the mercy of the Court. Robertson was immediately afterward tried for larceny in stealing a coat from Mr. Doane, and acquitted. Stewart was tried for receiving stolen goods and convicted.

George Hoffman, entering a building with intent to commit a felony, William Zehnder, prosecutor, was acquitted.

John Reese, felonious assault and battery, was convicted of simple assault and battery, and was sentenced to ten days in jail. Defendant has been in prison for about five months awaiting trial.

Trial List for To day.

Commonwealth vs.

W. H. Porter,	W. H. Cooper,
Jerry Crawford,	Obadiah Wick,
Sarah Griffin,	A. G. Zwanzig,
Thomas Carr,	Edward Reed et al.
Matthew Graham,	Joseph Nolan,
Richard Hays et al.	Mortimer Hawkins,
Samuel Pyle,	Frank Vogle et al.

ALLEGHENY STREETS.

The Committee Meet and Award Some Contracts.

The Street Committee of Allegheny Councils held a meeting in the Select Council chamber last evening.

The contractors for construction of extension of Grant avenue from its present terminus to the abutment of the Union bridge, were present and asked permission from the committee to erect a trestle work from Monument Hill to Sandusky street, to facilitate the removal of the earth used in the filling from the Hill to Grant avenue. It was decided to report the matter to Councils with favorable recommendation, and that in the mean time the Solicitor draw up the necessary papers to enable the contractors to do the work.

The Street Commissioner was then directed to have all obstructions on Williams street removed.

It was decided to report adversely to granting the petition for a sewer on Long alley.

The committee decided to report the following ordinances to Councils, with favorable recommendation.

For grading and paving Strawberry Lane from Preble around to the railroad; for a lateral sewer on Allegheny avenue for Rebecca street to the Allegheny river; for repeal of ordinance for sewer on Manhattan street; for lateral sewer on Wilson avenue; for grading Sandusky street from Short street to its terminus; for grading and paving Manhattan avenue, to Nixon street.

The following contracts were awarded:

For sewer on Federia street, from Benton alley to Pearl street, to H. Lafferty, for $2,321.

For sewer on Ledlie street, from Lindsay's alley to Friendship alley, to McDonough, Logan & Co., for $962.

Adjourned.

PERSONAL.

***Hugh McNeil, Esq., has consented to run as a candidate for the State Senate, from the Allegheny district. He is thoroughly competent and will make a strong run.

***Our friend Joseph R. Hunter, Esq., on Wednesday, received as a birthday present a very handsome ebony gold headed cane, suitably inscribed. The gift came from a number of his friends in mercantile circles, as an evidence of the esteem in which he is held by those with whom he has had business dealings for years. The donors could not have selected a more worthy gentleman upon whom to bestow their kindly expression of regard.

Marvin's Celebrated Fire and Burglar Proof Safes.

An agency for the sale of these world-famed safes has been established at 63 Wood street, with Mr. W. A. McClurg, the well-known agent for the Howe Scales.

Mr. Marvin has had the experience of a generation in the business, and the company now have the largest manufactory and the most perfect machinery in the country, while they employ the most skillful workmen and use only the best material, determined to preserve untarnished in the future the proud record of the past.

Their safes are all provided with Sargent's celebrated combination locks, which can neither be picked nor blown out with g